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SIXPENCE.

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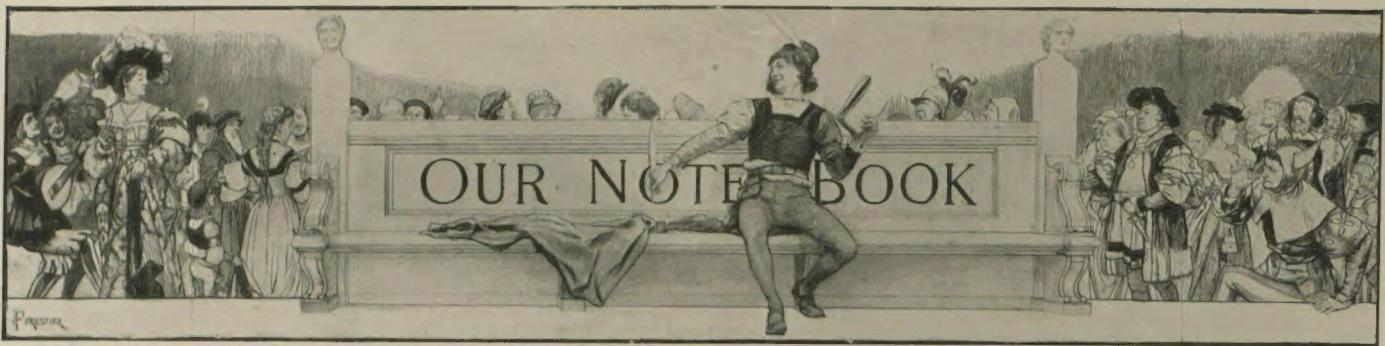


WEARING GAS-MASKS UNDER THEIR STEEL HELMETS, AGAINST BULGAR GAS-SHELLS: BRITISH MOTOR-CYCLIST
DESPATCH-RIDERS AT SALONIKA.

At one of the villages on the British front near Salonika, it is stated in connection with this photograph, all despatch-riders wear gas-masks to protect them against the fumes from Bulgarian gas shells. Two R.E. cyclists are here seen conferring, with the aid of a map, over the question of the safest road to the Brigade Headquarters. The Cyclist Section at Salonika has had some very rough and arduous work. One, writing home

during the summer, said: "The first night we left we expected an easy fifteen miles, mostly downhill. Instead we climbed straight off 1000 ft., making us 3000 ft. up. The road was a mere ribbon of deep sand, out of which rocks peeped viciously. . . . Yesterday I biked thirty miles on a reconnaissance. . . . A hardened tough, who went with me, said it was the stiffest day of his life."

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

THOSE in an extreme revolt against war seem to have a war in their own minds; a war between two quite contrary ideas. One is the urgent necessity of international justice; and the other is the complete impossibility of it. Pacifists and Semi-Pacifists are perpetually telling us that Europe must have an international tribunal, which, if it be a tribunal at all, must be able to judge and presumably able to punish. Yet the same people are perpetually telling us that it is impossible to punish Germany, and apparently impossible to judge anybody or anything. They say it is in the power of negotiation to trace the tangles of the most elaborate knot. But when the Prussian in broad daylight cuts the Gordian knot with his sabre, they can only treat the incident as a new, delicate, and more or less hopeless entanglement. What would be a plain provocation, if the ultimatum to Serbia and the invasion of Belgium were not plain? According to this Pacifist theory, a criminal can be read like an open book while he is merely meditating his crime. He only becomes a sacred mystery when he has committed it. The advocate of negotiation offers himself to the world as a Sherlock Holmes who can deduce and balance the most elaborate legal niceties; and then sits down with a knitted brow to the inexhaustible problem of whether Serbia is in Austria or Belgium in Germany.

But not all who specialise in the sentiment of peace are so silly as this. There are a number of genuine idealists who escape this contradiction by concentrating consistently on the ideal of an international tribunal. The other and more muddle-headed Pacifists are now eagerly and openly at work, calling for that premature and patchwork peace which is a flat contradiction to their own theory of the future. We are more and more loudly assured that the malefactor cannot be punished for what he has done; by the very same people who tell us, equally loudly, that he will never do it again for fear of punishment. We are more and more openly told that the enemy must be treated on a basis of give and take; which means that the enemy cannot give anything except what he has himself taken. These things, whatever they are consistent with—and they are not always consistent with each other or themselves—are at least quite inconsistent with the ideal of an international tribunal, and a justice of Europe bearing not the sword in vain. And the time, as I have said, is most emphatically come to call on all those who honestly entertain that international ideal to accept the conclusion of their principles. The only possible conclusion of their principles is the punishment of Prussia.

Some members of this school, of which Mr. H. G. Wells may be considered the most brilliant doctor, seem to hold this international ideal in a more absolute sense than I can. Some of them accept literally the definition of "The War That Will End War," or, as Mr. Britling expressed it, "And Now War Ends." I cannot see how we can literally end War unless we can end Will. Vegetables are very commonly Pacifists; but becoming a vegetable is not a price that I am ready—or, indeed, able—to pay. I cannot think that war will ever be utterly impossible; and I say so not because I am what these people call a militarist, but rather because I am a revolutionist. Absolutely to forbid fighting is to forbid what our fathers called "the sacred right of insurrection." Against some decisions no self-respecting man can be prevented from appealing to fortune and to death. To call the world "a World-State" is simply to call the war a

civil war, which is hardly even calling it a bad name. But whether or no the peace this school desires can be as perfect as it expects, this is certainly the peace it does desire—a peace imposed by international law. And we have a right to ask those who honestly desire it to separate themselves definitely from the other Pacifists, who desire the precise opposite. For the other sort of Pacifism will render this peace not imperfect, but impossible.

In so far as this simple dilemma is dealt with at all, it is answered that the Allies are only parties to the suit; that the decision should be general—that

kind cannot be settled by the United States, any more than the whole destiny of the United States could be settled by South Carolina.

Now, what we really reach, by all this inevitable elimination, is precisely the truth in the revolutionary idea. It is sometimes necessary to have a civil war, if it be the civil war of civilisation. It is sometimes necessary to set up a revolutionary tribunal, when it is the only way of setting up any tribunal. To come to the core of the matter, it is possible for something to grow strong in human society which is sufficiently widely hated to be called a crime, and yet is sufficiently widely obeyed to be called a tyranny. What is lawless can really become law. The Internationalist complains that great and powerful provinces of Europe like Germany and Austria should be judged without their own consent. But, if they were not great and powerful, they would not need to be judged at all. It can only be a considerable section of Christendom that can make a mutiny in Christendom. If Christendom cannot condemn so large a secession, Christendom can never survive any really large peril. What will be the good of an international tribunal that can only save us from the world-wide ambitions of the Republic of Andorra, or the sombre militarism of the Prince of Monaco?

We have dropped into the despicable habit of thinking of the foe of society as a fugitive. We have forgotten that the criminal class can sometimes be as powerful as the police. When this happens, we too often discover the simple solution of never calling it the criminal class. In that paralysis of the commonwealth which is called plutocracy, we allow powers intrinsically anti-social not to attack society, but rather to control it. This truth is seen in commerce in the shocking irony of the very word Trust. It is exactly when the lawless *parvenu* is, in this sense, trusted that he ought to be most distrusted. That many work with him is not a point in the defence, but rather a part of the indictment. The Prussian, the *parvenu* of our history, has created not a nation, or even an empire, but an Armament Trust. What he holds to-day is in a moral as well as a military sense a ring. Like the anti-social commercial combine, the thing is a drilled anarchy. When the upstart hostile to society thus copies for his own ends the discipline and instruction of society, we cannot trust everything to those he has himself disciplined and instructed. We cannot count the votes of his lackeys, or let him be acquitted by the verdict of his slaves. We ought never to have let it reach this point; but when it has reached this point it is war, war in some shape or form, between those who will not accept the *parvenu* power and those who have already accepted it. This is the only sane root of revolution, which is the last shape of law and punishment. For high and human revolution has never been a mere innovation; it has much more often been a resistance to innovation. We have allowed a situation to arise in which, unless punishment is possible, nothing human is possible. We have allowed a type to rise from squire to king, and from king to emperor; and with every rise in rank he has grown more of a cad. Now that his horseplay has filled the heavens and the seven seas, and his infamous practical jokes are as plain as the sun and moon—now, if he really cannot be punished, the dreams of international justice have become a part of his own jest, and the laws he has broken will never be mended by men.



SHOT DEAD IN A VIENNA HOTEL: THE LATE COUNT KARL STÜRGKH, THE AUSTRIAN PREMIER.

Count Stürghk, the Austrian Premier, was shot dead on Saturday, October 21, while sitting in the dining-room of an hotel with Baron Aehrenthal, brother of the late Foreign Minister. The assassin was Dr. Friedrich Adler, a Socialist, son of Dr. Victor Adler, founder of the Austrian Socialist Party. Count Stürghk entered the Austrian Parliament about thirty years ago, and first came into prominence in 1900. In 1910 he became Minister of Public Instruction, and in the next year Premier, a position he had retained ever since. The Austrian Reichsrath has not sat during the war, and Count Stürghk opposed a demand for its convocation.

is, that it should be partly German. It is argued that the prosecutors ought not to sit upon the bench. But surely it is much more outrageous that the prisoner should sit upon the bench. As another escape from the dilemma, it is suggested that it is rather the neutral opinion of Europe that should speak. But what sort of "opinion of Europe" is it that speaks when France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, and Britain are silent? It is sometimes proposed that the whole matter should be referred to the opinion of America, which is not the opinion of Europe at all. But, speaking as one who has always protested against the current sneers at America, I may surely say that no single nation, however great, can be put in this almost cosmic position. The whole destiny of man-

PREPARING FOR THE DAY OF "REVANCHE": THE BELGIAN ARMY.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION OF THE BELGIAN ARMY.



FIELD-TRAINING FOR YOUNG BELGIAN CAVALRY OFFICERS: EXERCISES IN JUMPING.



YOUNG BELGIAN CAVALRY OFFICERS IN TRAINING: JUMPING BACK INTO THE FIELD.



AT A BELGIAN TRAINING SCHOOL AT PETIT FORT PHILIPPE: TRENCH-MORTARS TAKING POSITION.



A TYPE OF WEAPON INVENTED BY A BELGIAN OFFICER: LOADING A TRENCH-MORTAR.



AT THE ARTILLERY TRAINING SCHOOL AT EU: BELGIAN GUNNERS BEING TAUGHT TO AIM.



LEARNING TO "DIG THEMSELVES IN": YOUNG BELGIAN INFANTRY OFFICERS AT THE GAILLON TRAINING SCHOOL.

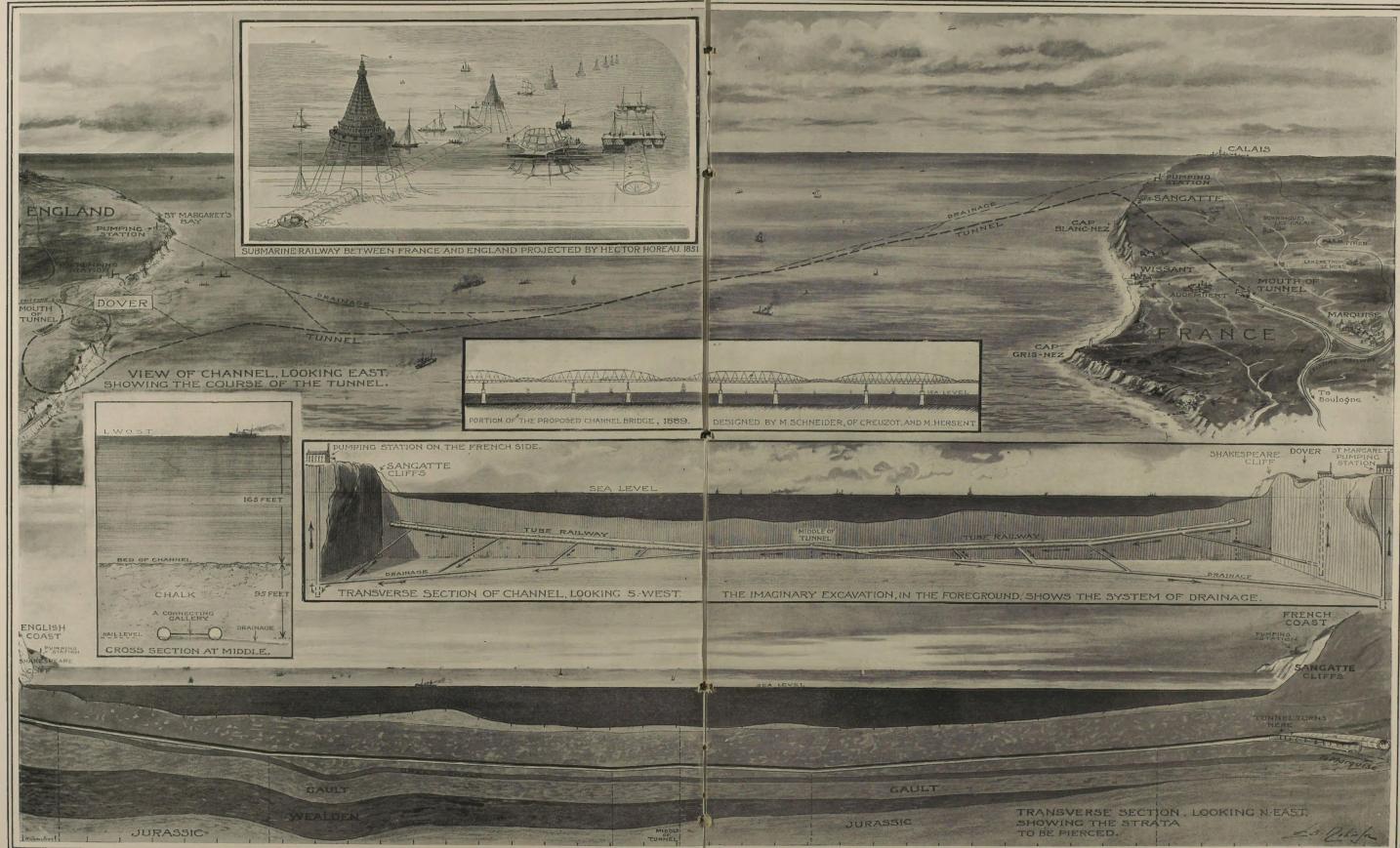
The Belgian Army, though not now, perhaps, as much discussed as it has been, is doing excellent work, holding back the enemy on a vital part of the front, and helping to defend Calais and the north-west corner of France. Its numbers are double what they were at the time of the battle of the Yser, and its efficiency is greatly increased. It is continually receiving additions to its strength, and behind the lines has many men in reserve. At various places in France there are training schools for different branches

of the Belgian service—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and so on. "On my visit to one depot," wrote a "Chronicle" correspondent recently, "young soldiers were being trained to command batteries of trench-mortars. The trench-mortar was the invention of a Belgian officer, and it has been adopted by the French Army. At one place not far from the sea, I found Captain B. training horses for the Belgian cavalry and for the artillery. . . . The Belgians do things well in every branch of army organisation."

THE REVIVAL OF THE CHANNEL TUNNEL PROJECT: THE LATEST PLAN; AND TWO SUGGESTIONS OF LAST CENTURY.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON, FROM MATERIAL

SUPPLIED BY MR. ARTHUR FELL, M.P.

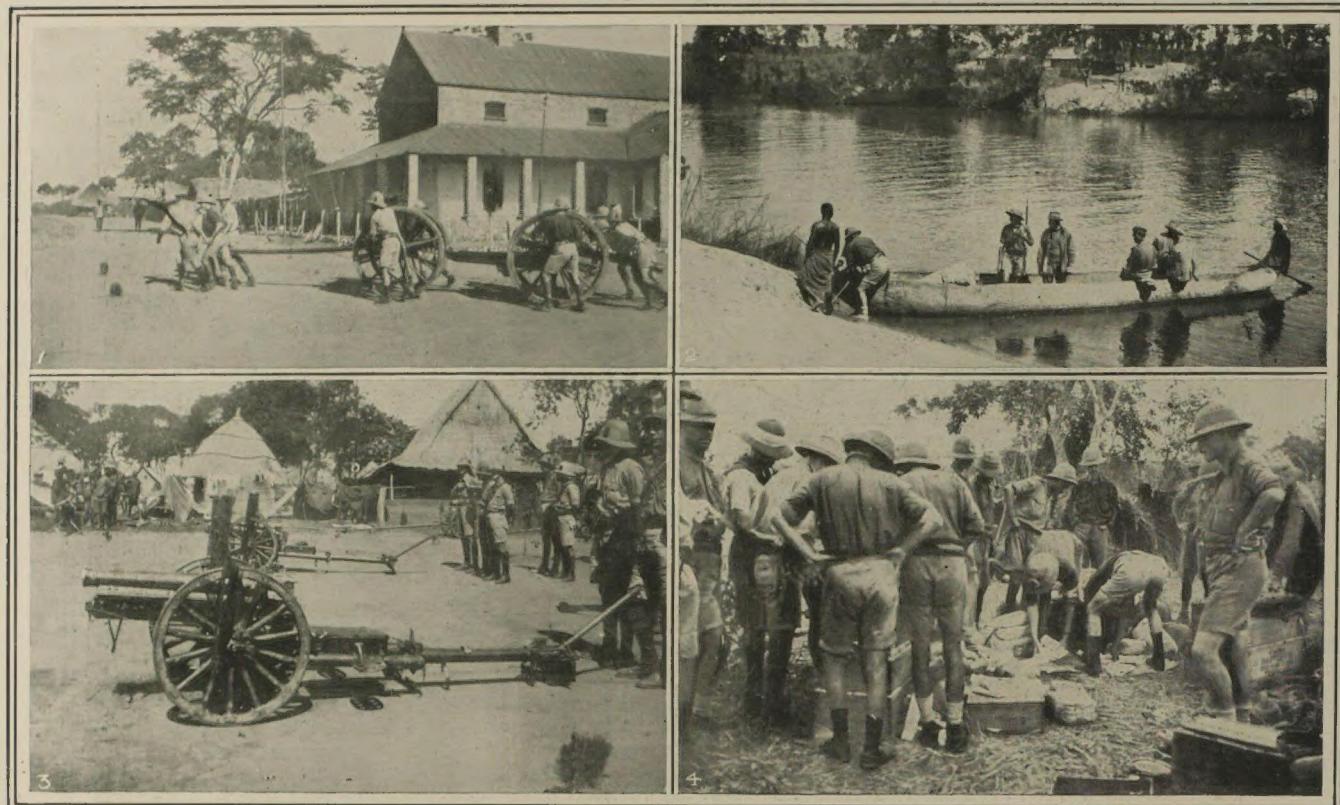


THE PROPOSED TUNNEL UNDER THE CHANNEL FROM DOVER TO SANGATTE: DIAGRAMS OF ITS

The long-discounted scheme for a Channel Tunnel has assumed a new aspect in the light of the war, and there has been a strong revival of public interest in it both in England and in France. Mr. Arthur Fell, M.P., Chairman of the House of Commons' Channel Tunnel Committee, by whose courtesy we are enabled to give some of the above illustrations, raised the Prime Minister recently to appoint a day for receiving a deputation in support of the project. Mr. Asquith arranged to receive a deputation on Thursday, October 26. In the past there has, of course, been considerable opposition to the Channel Tunnel scheme, notably on the part of the late Lord Wolseley, but, although his views still command adherents, opinion is now almost unanimous. A prominent member of the Society of Engineers has said that a Channel Tunnel would have been of immense value in the war. The pros and cons of the case, as expressed by many leading public men, are given fully in a booklet entitled "By Tube to France," published by Messrs. Horace Marshall. Perhaps the most interesting passages, at any rate in connection with these illustrations, are two speeches by the well-known engineer Sir Francis Fox, delivered in 1914, a few months before

COURSE, GEOLOGICAL STRATA, AND DRAINAGE, WITH DRAWINGS OF TWO FORMER SCHEMES.

the war. He estimated the total cost at £10,000,000 for a tunnel between England and France, and a bridge between Dover and Sangatte, with a tunnel under the Tunnel at about seven years. Giving some engineering details, he said: "In consequence of the tunnel being proposed to be worked, it is to be worked, only by electricity, the ventilation is a very important matter . . . We have the most perfect bed of grey chalk, which is impervious. There is no water in it and there are no fissils, and it cuts like cheese, and it is the best rock for the boring of tunnels. There is a simple problem to solve. It is no more difficult to make the Channel Tunnel than it is to make tube railways in London, of which I have made some twelve miles. It is proposed to make two tunnels, 28 ft. 6 in. in diameter, running parallel to one another, and about every 200 or 300 yards there would be a connecting passage. The greater depth of the water of the Channel varies from 60 to 170 feet. The total length of the tunnel under the water will be 22 miles, with about two or three miles of approach at each end." Preliminary workings have started near Dover and Sangatte some years. The drawing of Hector Horace's scheme is from "The Illustrated London News" of Nov. 22, 1851.—Copyright in the United States and Canada.

The East African Campaign: With General Northeys Rhodesian Column.

1. TANGIBLE PROOF OF VICTORY: RHODESIANS WHEELING IN A CAPTURED GERMAN FIELD-GUN.

3. A NOTORIOUS GERMAN FIELD-GUN IN CAMP: "GREASY KATE" CAPTURED BY RHODESIANS AND USED AGAINST HER FORMER OWNERS.

Brigadier Northeys column, consisting mainly of the North-Eastern Rhodesia Field Force, invaded German East Africa from the south-west, striking across the Zambezi, and between the two southernmost of the great lakes, Tanganyika and Nyasa. Its progress has been

2. CUT OFF AND TAKEN IN THE BUSH: LANDING GERMAN PRISONERS ACROSS THE ZAMBEZI, 150 MILES FROM ABERCORN, IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

4. THE MOST POPULAR DAY WITH TROOPS IN THE FIELD: THE ARRIVAL IN CAMP OF THE HOME MAIL.

uniformly successful from the start. It has had a notable part in clearing out the enemy over a wide area and then "shepherding" them into a tract of country to the east of the German colony, where other columns have cornered them.—[Photographs by Topicul.]

The Fighting on the Western Balkan Front: A Snapshot from the Air.

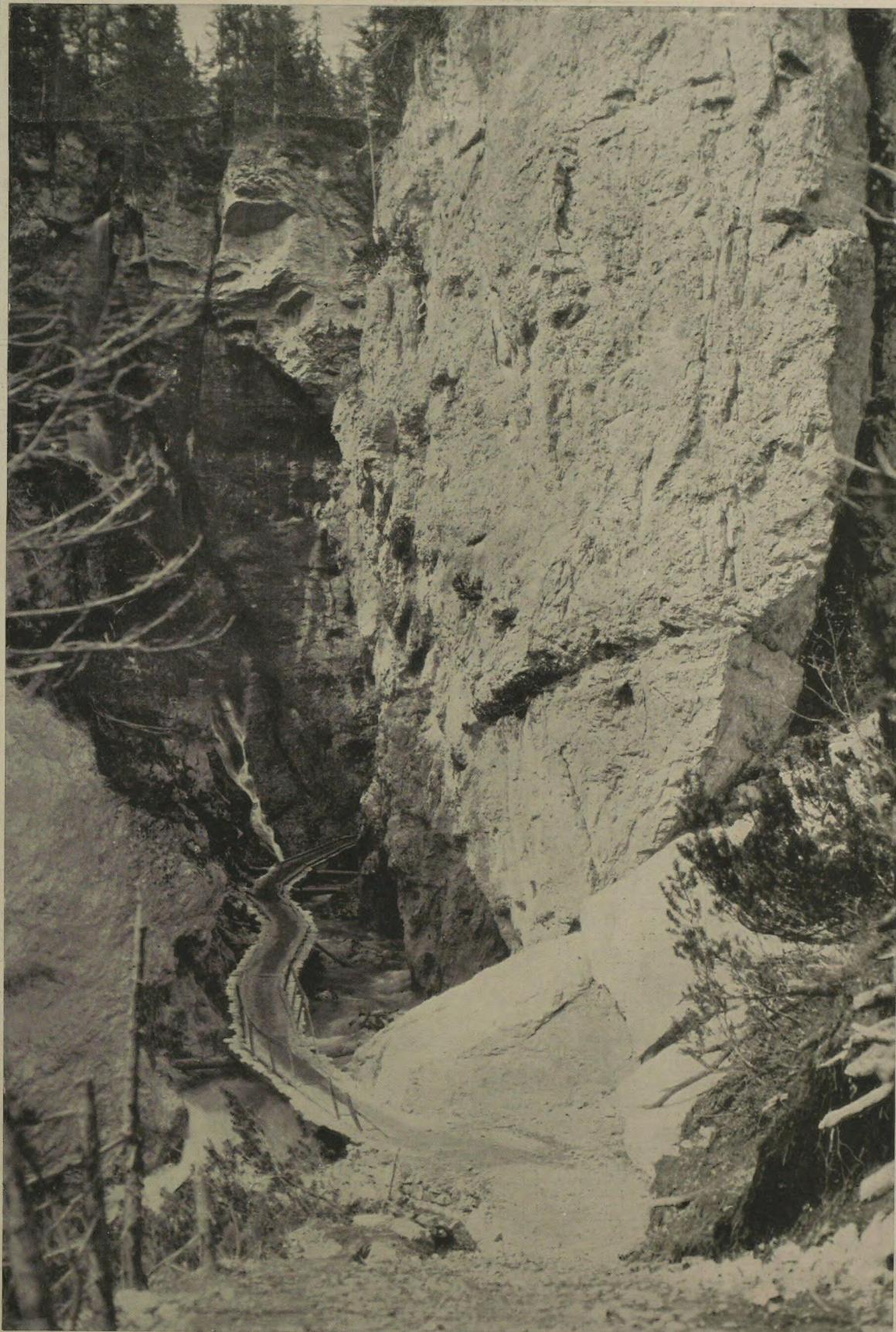
MONASTIR AS SEEN DURING A FRENCH AIR-RAID: THE TOWN AND ADJACENT MOUNTAINS VIEWED FROM A HEIGHT OF SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET.

During the air-raid in question, the airmen dropped their bombs only on the Bulgarian barracks and on buildings used for military purposes. Care was taken to avoid damaging the residential parts of the town. The pictorial effect of the photograph, in which the

town looks like a clustering mass of water-insect larvae in spring, and the mountains and valleys seem as if moulded on a small-scale relief-map, is curious. The air-raid proved successful. Next day the enemy removed their magazines.—[French Official Photograph.]

THE MOUNTAIN WARFARE OF ITALY: A ROAD BUILT OVER A TORRENT.

PHOTOGRAPH BY THE ITALIAN GENERAL HEADQUARTERS' PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.



DIFFICULTIES SURMOUNTED BY THE ITALIAN ENGINEERS: A ROAD IN A DEFILE OF THE UPPER CORDEVOLE.

"The mountain warfare of Italy," writes Mr. H. G. Wells in one of his recent articles from the Italian theatre, "is extraordinarily unlike that upon any other front. . . . We are dealing with high mountains, cut by deep valleys, between which there are usually no practicable lateral communications. Each advance must have the nature of an unsupported shove along a narrow channel. . . . An engineered road or railway in an

Alpine valley is the most vulnerable of things; its curves and viaducts may be practically demolished by shell-fire or swept by shrapnel. . . . The fighting in the Dolomites has been, perhaps, the most wonderful. . . . The aspect of these mountains is particularly grim and wicked; they are worn old mountains; they tower overhead in enormous vertical cliffs of sallow grey. . . . their summits are toothed and jagged."

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

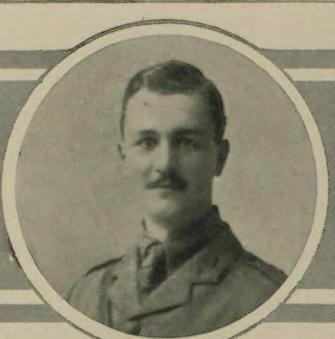
PHOTOGRAPH BY LAFAYETTE, BERRYSFORD, LANGPIER, AND BASSANO.



BRIG-GENERAL H. W. CRIPPEN, M.C., R. Artillery. Mentioned in despatches. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Crippen, The Red Cottage, Ramsey.



MAJOR U. S. NAYLOR, Durham L.I. A fine polo player. Son of late Mr. F. A. Naylor, Indian Police.



CAPT. GEORGE WOODS, London Regt. (Q. Victoria's Rifles) Only son of Mr. John Woods, Walton-le-Dale.



COLONEL G. EUSTACE RIPLEY, Northampton Regt. Served in S. Africa; mentioned in despatches; Queen's and King's medals with clasps.



CAPTAIN W. D. McL. STEWART, Black Watch. Eldest son of Major W. Stewart, Ardvorlich, Perthshire. Killed in action.



LIEUT. C. G. E. FARMER, King's Royal Rifles. Secretary of Eton Ramblers, 1908 until he entered the Army.



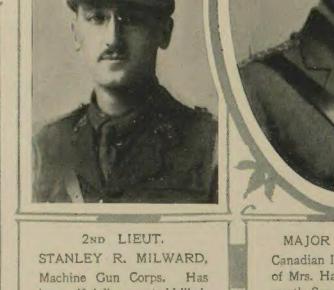
2ND LT. H. P. E. M. MELLY, K.O. Royal Lancaster Regt. Son of Lt.-Col. and Hon. Col. H. M. Melly, V.D., Liverpool.



2ND LIEUT. BERTRAM EGERTON, Sherwood Foresters. Fought in S. African War.



CAPTAIN E. C. G. BUCKLEY, King's Liverpool Regt. Elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone Buckley, Sefton Park, Liverpool.



2ND LIEUT. STANLEY R. MILWARD, Machine Gun Corps. Has been officially reported killed.



MAJOR H. J. HALL, Canadian Infantry. Only son of Mrs. Harry Hall, of Tedworth Square, Chelsea, S.W.



2ND LT. A. G. CAHILL, Royal Fusiliers. Only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Cahill, South Norwood.



CAPTAIN H. V. KERSHAW, London Regiment. Fought in the South African War. Has been officially reported killed in action.



MAJOR HENRY D. BENTINCK, Coldstream Guards. Son of late Lieut.-Col. Bentinck and of Countess A. Bentinck, Green Street, Mayfair.



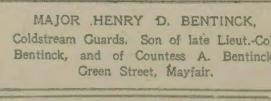
LIEUT. NOEL McSHANE, Australian Exped. Force. Son of Mr. J. E. McShane, Como, Waverley, Sydney.



2ND LT. M. L. ROBINSON, Royal Scots Son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Robinson, Fitzjohn's Avenue.



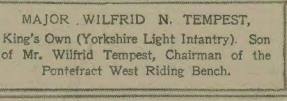
LT. J. ROBERT LANDON, Royal Warwickshire Regt. Second son of Mr. Harcourt Palmer Landon, Shenfield.



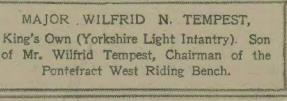
LT. E. MASSEY SHAW, Middx. Regt. Son of Capt. E. V. Shaw, and grandson of late Sir Eyre Massey Shaw.



LT. FITZROY SOMERSET, Cheshire Regt. Son of Mr. Arthur FitzRoy Somerset, Castle Goring, Sussex.



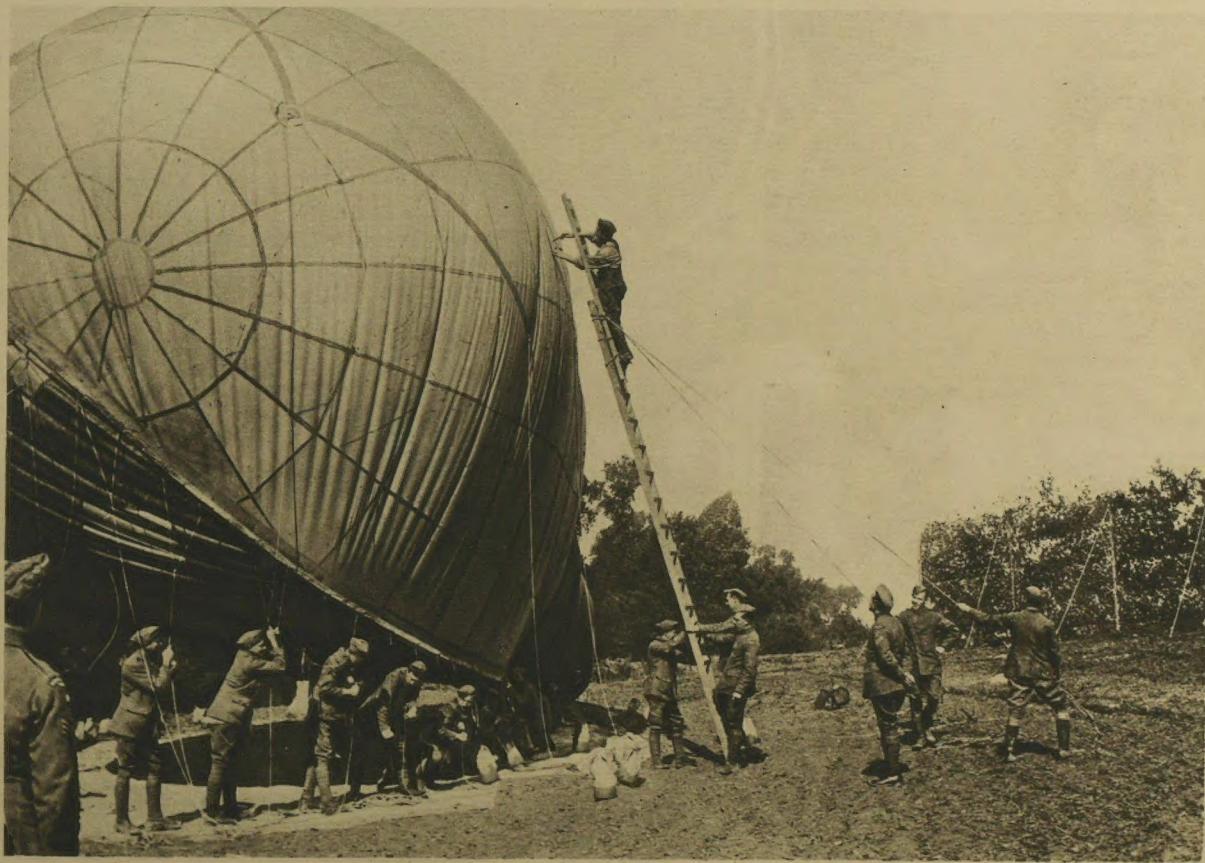
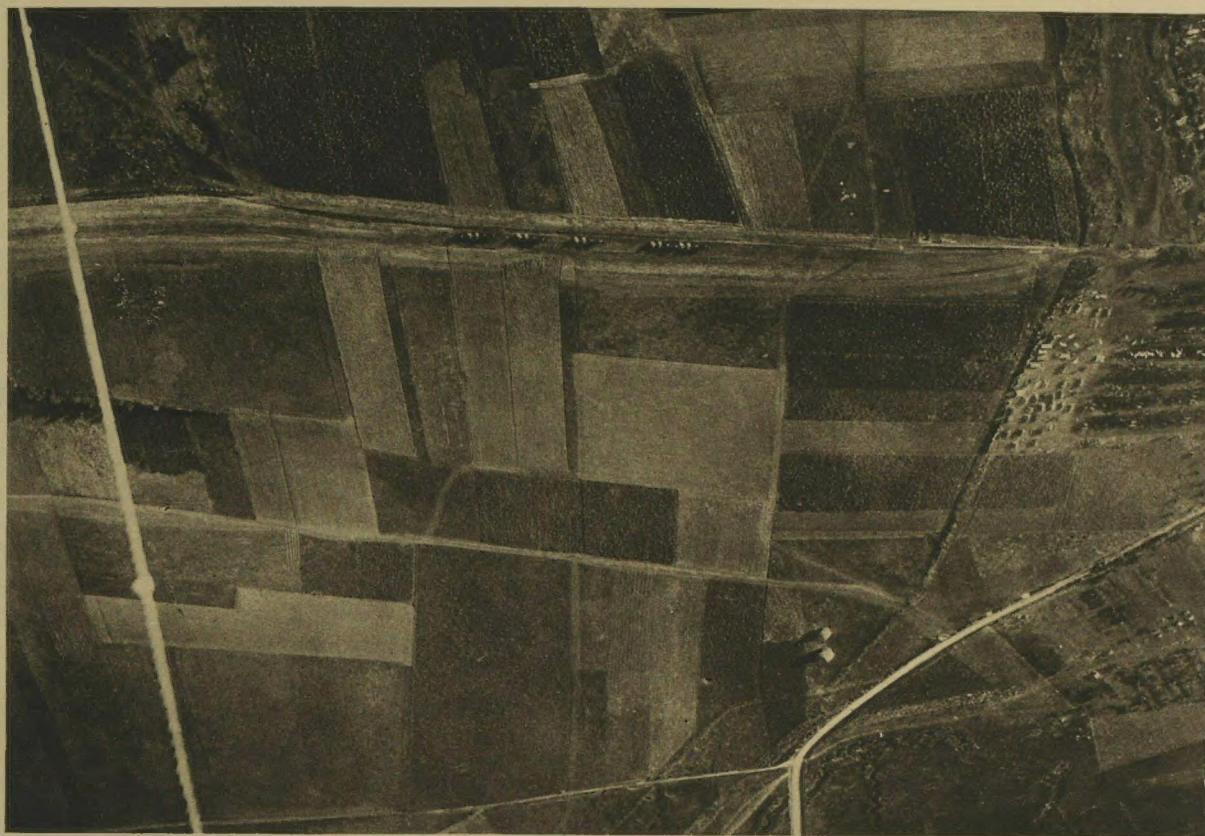
2ND LT. A. W. E. LONG, Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regt. Eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Long, of Edgbaston.



MAJOR WILFRID N. TEMPEST, King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry). Son of Mr. Wilfrid Tempest, Chairman of the Pontefract West Riding Bench.

BROTHER TO THE SAUCISSE AND KOLBASA: A BRITISH KITE-BALLOON.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS—CANADIAN WAR RECORDS.



1. SHOWING THE GROUND BELOW, LIKE A FLOOR OF INLAID WOOD: A PHOTOGRAPH OF A CONVOY TAKEN FROM A KITE-BALLOON.

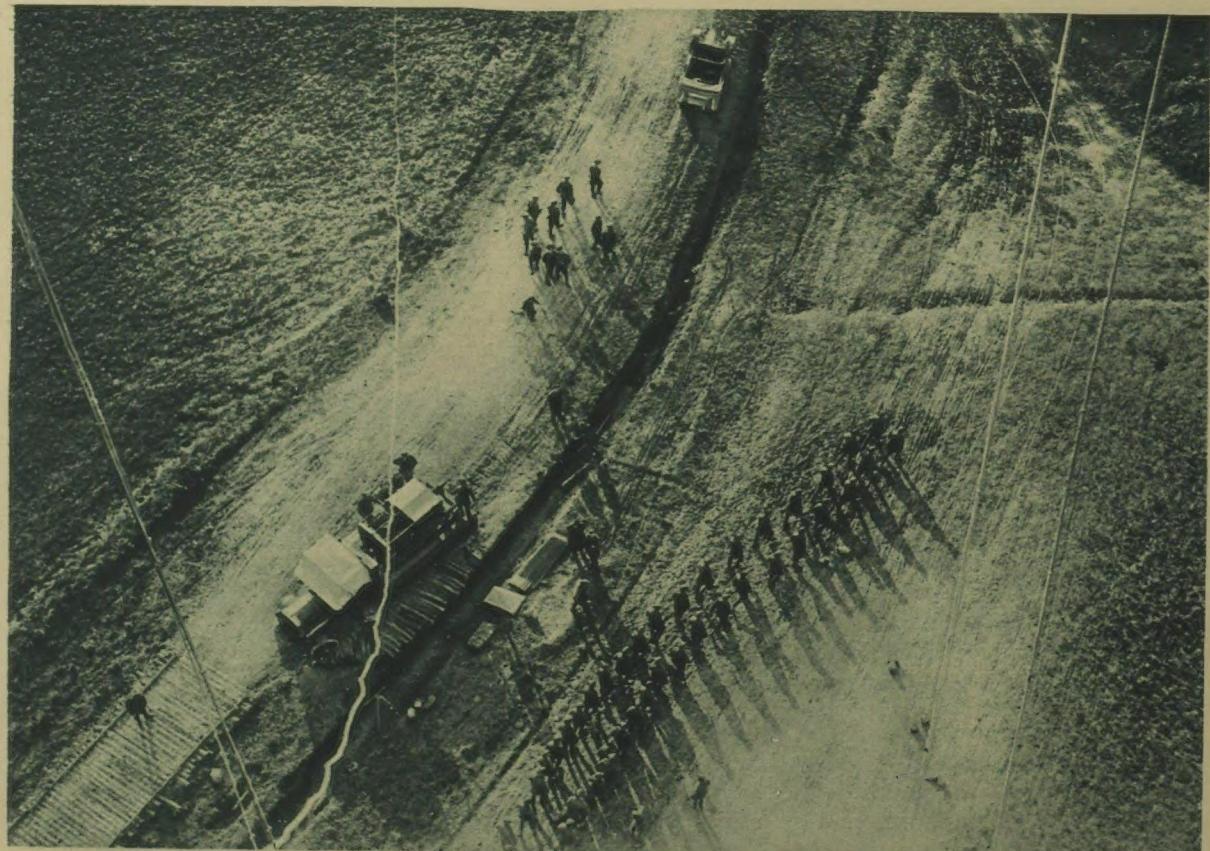
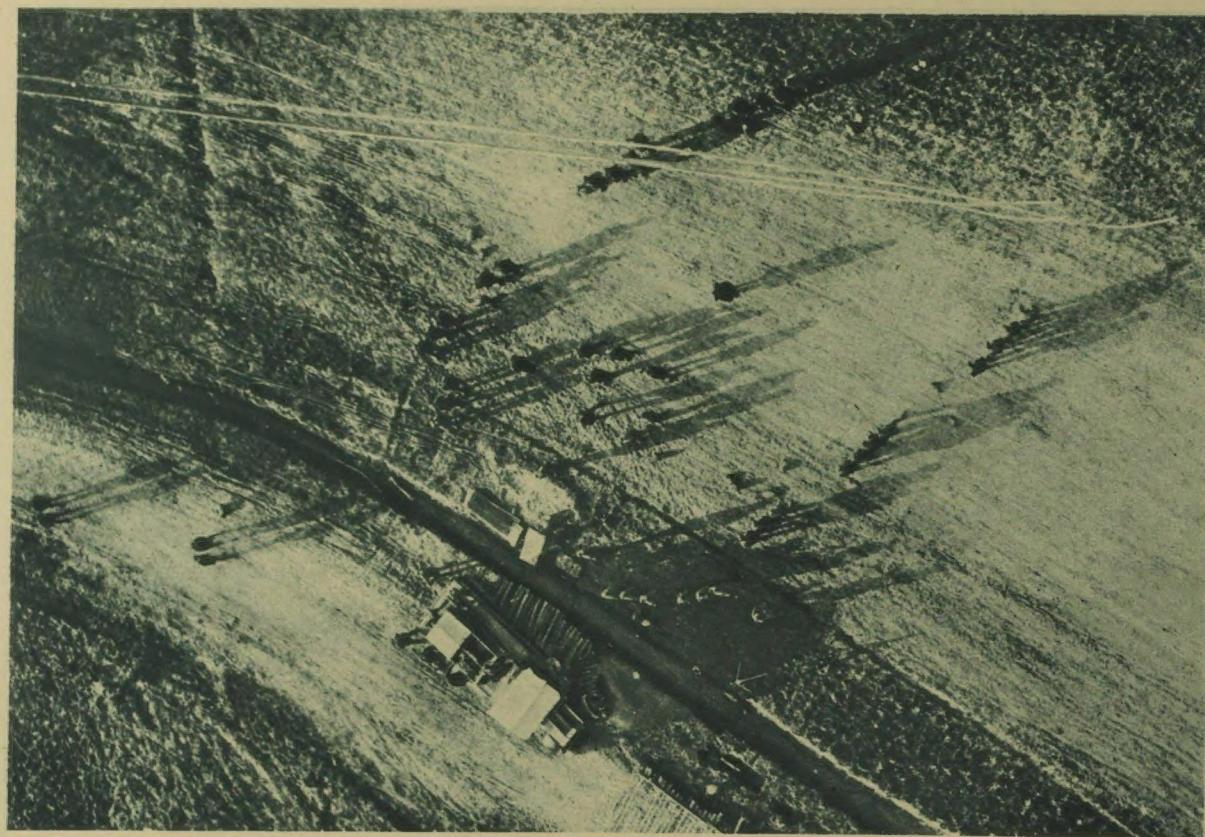
An interesting account of an ascent in a kite-balloon (Russian, in that instance) was given recently by Mr. Hamilton Fyle. "They are among the 'common objects of the front,'" he writes; "the big captive sausage balloons which each side sends up so that it can watch the other, and which are used chiefly for checking and correcting the aim

2. FINISHING TOUCHES TO THE ENVELOPE BEFORE AN ASCENT: MEN PREPARING A KITE-BALLOON TO GO UP ON THE CANADIAN FRONT.

of artillery fire. In all languages the slang name for them seems to be the same. Their appearance is so irresistibly suggestive. The French call them 'saucisses,' the Russians, 'kolbasa' . . . The balloon lived in a wood. Like the violet, it modestly shrank from notice. . . . When I arrived it was about to be dragged into the open."

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM AN ASCENDING KITE-BALLOON: THE WINDLASS.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS—CANADIAN WAR RECORDS.



1. AS SEEN FROM A KITE-BALLOON IN MID-AIR ON THE CANADIAN FRONT: ITS WINDLASS AND MEN IN CHARGE ON THE GROUND BELOW.

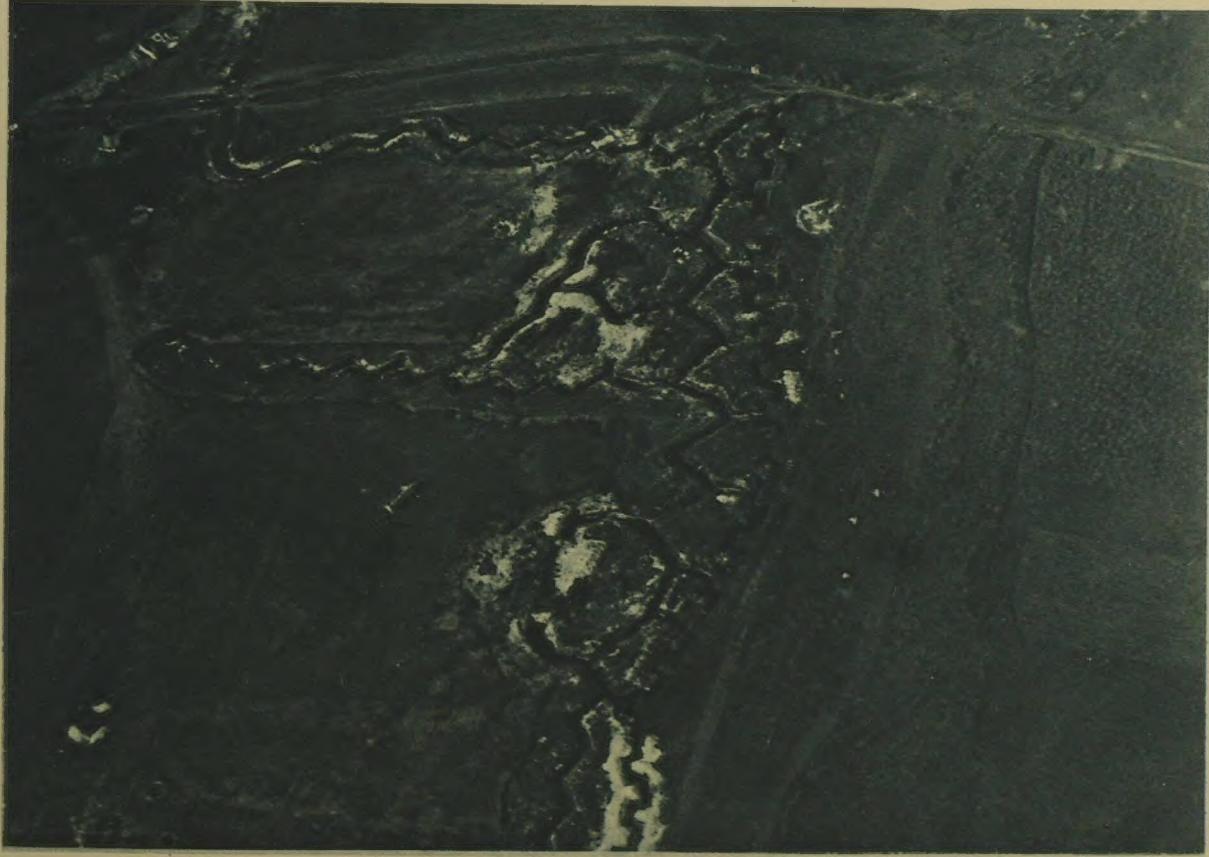
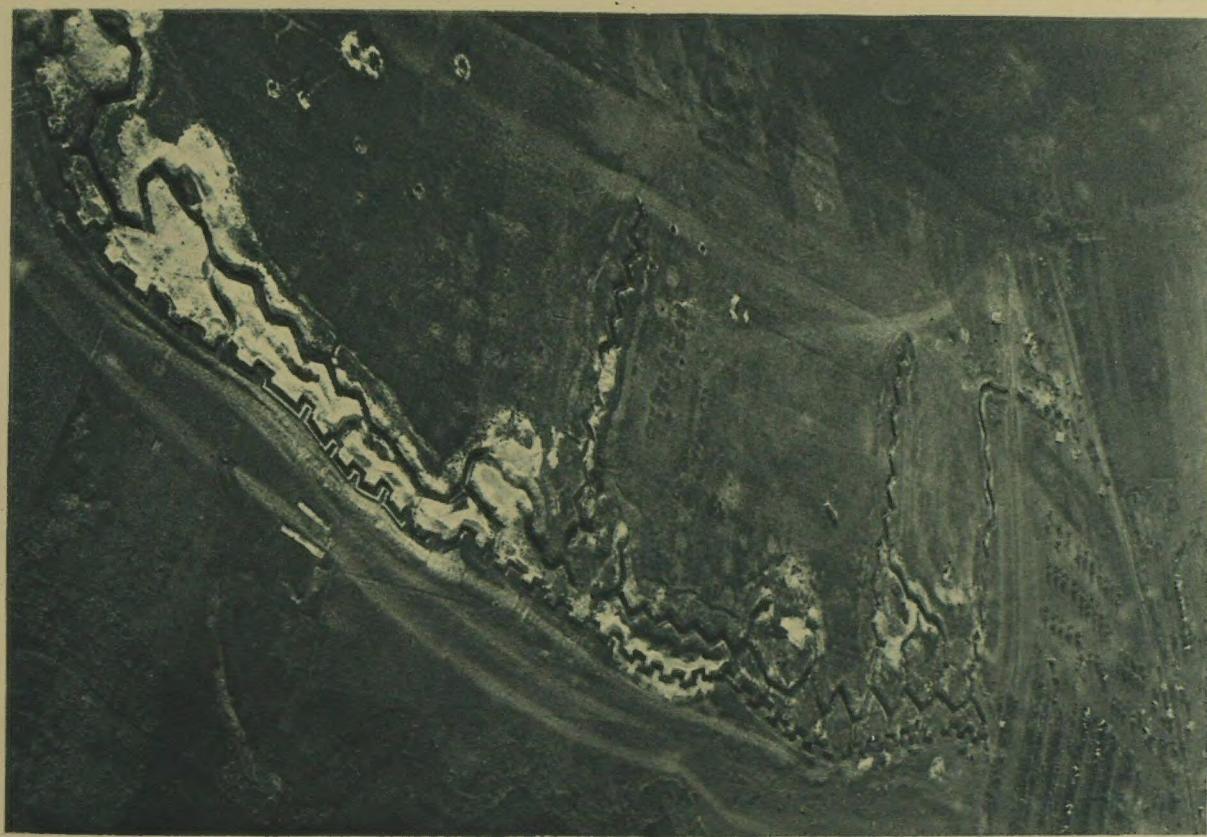
Continuing his account (quoted on the preceding page) of an ascent in a kite-balloon, Mr. Hamilton Fyfe writes: "Some half a hundred soldiers picked up the sandbags which weighted it down and marched with it through the wood to the clearing from which it was to go up. . . . Soon they stood with it near a motor-car containing its cable and

2. SHOWING THE MOTOR-MOUNTED WINDLASS AND THE CREW MARCHING BACK TO THEIR STATION: A PHOTOGRAPH FROM A KITE-BALLOON.

windlass. . . . Cable and (telephone) wire were attached. A young artillery officer got into the small basket and invited me to follow. . . . Then he gave the word. The soldiers, who had detached the sandbags and were holding on to the ropes, at once let go. The windlass began paying out the cable. . . . Steadily we mounted into the air."

"RUPERT" AS PHOTOGRAPHER: TRENCHES FROM A KITE-BALLOON.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS—CANADIAN WAR RECORDS.



1. PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A KITE-BALLOON ON THE CANADIAN SECTION OF THE BRITISH FRONT: AN OLD TRENCH ON THE SOMME.

These remarkably interesting photographs were taken from the kite-balloon shown on a preceding page. A "Morning Post" correspondent wrote recently: "Another department of our air service is deserving of the highest praise—the kite-balloon section. In the Army it is known as 'Rupert.' Why 'Rupert,' I do not know. . . . I have visited

2. AS SEEN FROM A BRITISH KITE-BALLOON IN MID-AIR: PART OF AN OLD RESERVE TRENCH ON THE SOMME FRONT.

"Rupert's Retreat" when he has been at home to his friends. He is rather an uncouth-looking object. . . . I have counted as many as 26 of our 'Ruperts' in the air at one time. Our French allies, too. . . . use him freely. The Germans, likewise, have sausage-balloons, but we have succeeded in 'strafing' a very large number of them."

OUR MUNITION-MAKERS: PENNELL IMPRESSIONS OF WAR FACTORIES.

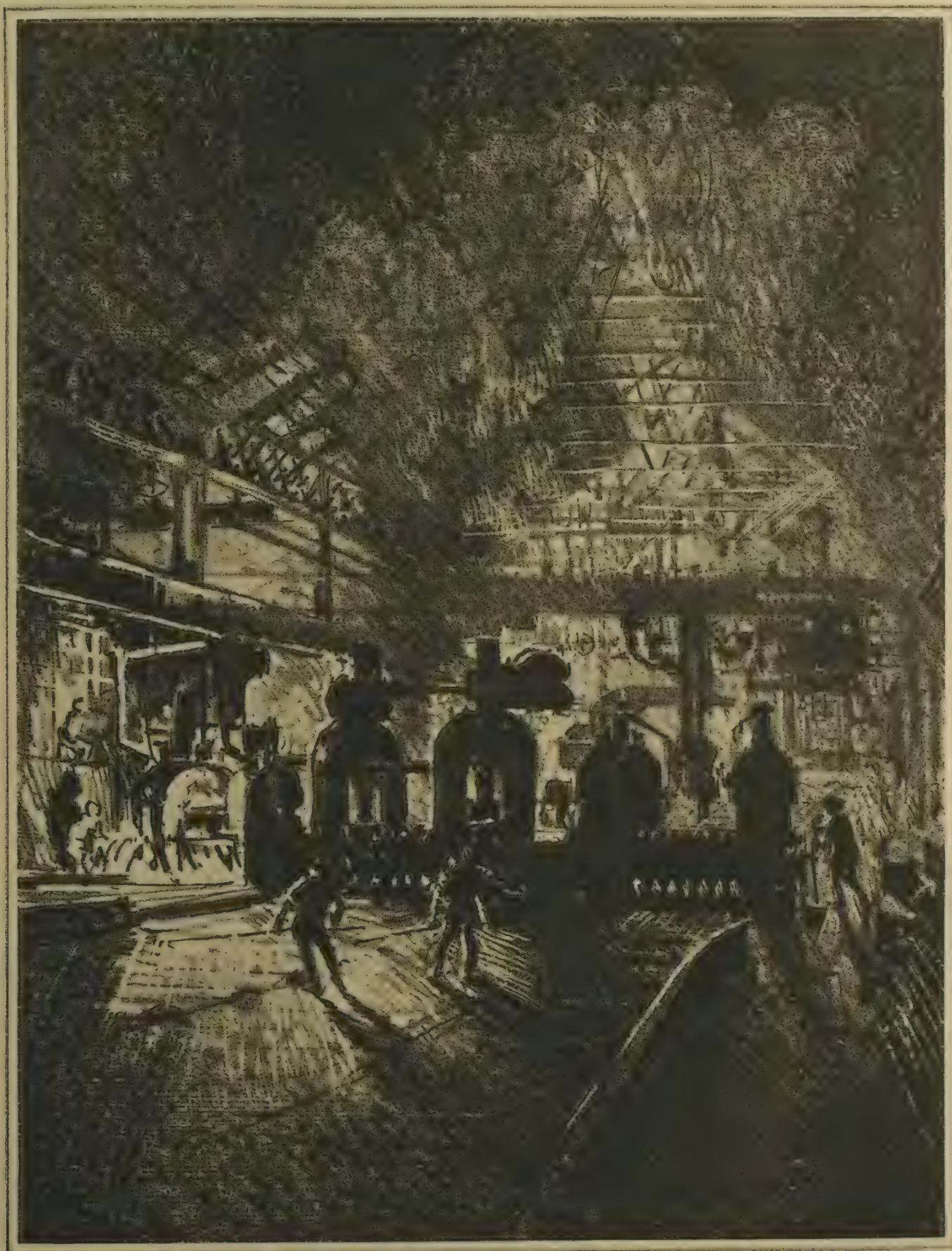


"FURNACES—MAKING INGOTS FOR SHELLS": THE PICTURESQUE ASPECT OF MUNITION-MAKING.

We continue here the series of impressions of great munition-factories by Mr. Joseph Pennell, the well-known artist, begun in our issue of October 21. The drawings, as our readers will freely admit, are among the finest examples of his work in lithography. They record the picturesque side of the making of war material, the aspect which presents itself to the eye of the artist rather than to that of the engineer. Here are no technical

details, but the impressiveness of colossal shapes and broad masses of light and shade. We see a vast interior, with travelling-crane moving along lines of railway, monstrous hooks suspended from the roof, and light falling through two apertures above on to the sombre scene below. The whole effect is lurid and mysterious, as of a modern Vulcan's forge.

OUR MUNITION-MAKERS: PENNELL IMPRESSIONS OF WAR FACTORIES.



"THE ROLLING-MILL—MAKING STEEL BARS FOR SHELLS": MUNITION-MAKING AS SEEN BY A FAMOUS ARTIST.

As suggested under the drawing on the opposite page, there is an aspect of the great steel works and factories where war material is made that appeals to the eye of the artist, distinct from that which presents itself to the engineer. Where the latter looks at technical details, the artist sees a broad impression of forms and atmosphere. Such impressions Mr. Joseph Pennell has transferred to paper with his wonted skill in the

series of lithographs given in this and in our previous number. In the above drawing, for instance, he shows us deep shadows and lurid lights, grim human figures and sombre shapes of great machines, all suffused with mingled flame and smoke mounting to the lofty roof. It is a Dantesque scene, an appropriate ante-chamber, so to speak, to the inferno where its productions are destined to be used.

WITH THE BRITISH ON THE BALKAN FRONT: IN ACTION.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



WITH THE OXFORD AND BUCKS: REPEATING THEIR ADVANCE AT HORSEHOW OVER GROUND TAKEN FROM THE ENEMY.



A MOUNTAIN BATTERY COMING INTO ACTION: A GUN-TEAM HEAVING ROUND THEIR GUN TO THE TARGET-LINE.



IN AN OBSERVATION-POST CONCEALED AMONG THE BOULDER ROCKS ON THE CREST OF HIGH GROUND: THE OBSERVER AND HIS TELEPHONIST.



DURING A BOMBARDMENT BY HIGH-EXPLOSIVE SHELLS: FRAGMENTS STRIKING THE GROUND ALONG A LINE OF TRENCH.

These photographs show battlefield scenes at points along the Allied front at Salonika, in one of the sectors where the British are engaged. In the upper illustration we have vividly brought before us how an attack in the open is actually carried out. The men are seen going forward, stooping as they advance in groups and twos and threes. The second illustration shows gunners of a mountain battery slewing one of their pieces round to point in the direction being indicated by the officer seen in command. The

third shows an Observation-Post, ensconced apparently among boulders on the crest of a ridge, with an observer watching through a ranging telescope. His N.C.O. companion, with open map before him, is communicating with someone elsewhere by field-telephone. The fourth photograph shows the fragments of a high-explosive shell "pepperizing" a stretch of ground along a line of trench. The fumes of the explosive, carried down with the flying fragments, are seen along the ground in jets of white smoke rising at intervals.

CANADIANS AND CANADA'S HERO: FLAGS ON WOLFE'S MONUMENT.

PHOTOGRAPH BY DAVID WELLER.



CANADIAN COLOURS PLACED ON THE WOLFE MONUMENT IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY: A TRIBUTE FROM DOMINION TROOPS GOING TO THE FRONT.

That heroic soldier, General Wolfe, won Canada for the Empire; and with fine appropriateness a number of Canadian battalions and one Canadian battery of artillery, on going to the front, have deposited the colours they brought with them from the Dominion on the Wolfe Monument in Westminster Abbey. In each case the colours were officially taken in charge by the Abbey authorities, and the laying up was attended by special ceremonial. The colours are draped in front of the carved representation of the battlefield scene on the Heights of Abraham, Quebec, at the moment that Wolfe breathed his last.

He appears supported in the arms of one of his officers, from whom he had learned just before that the enemy were giving way. The bronze relief on the pedestal, by Capizzioli, represents the landing of the British by night among the rocks at the foot of the Heights of Abraham. Some of our troops are shown approaching the shore in a small man-of-war; others of the advanced guard already landed by a boat are in the act of scaling the precipitous Heights. Seen to the left in the illustration is a memorial to Sir John Franklin, the heroic Arctic explorer.



"THE VILLAGE OF RANCOURT ALSO FELL INTO OUR POWER": FRENCH AND GERMAN SOLDIERS IN A FIERCE HAND-TO-HAND ENCOUNTER.

A French communiqué of September 25 said: "The village of Rancourt also fell into our power." Its fall contributed greatly to the joint capture of Combles by the French and British.

FROM THE DRAWING BY L. JONAS. (COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.)

THE BALKAN FRONT: SERBIAN CAVALRY-WORK IN THE FIELD.



DISMOUNTED WORK IN SKIRMISHING ORDER: SERBIAN DRAGOONS EXTENDING IN LINE TO A FLANK.



RIDING INTO ACTION: A SERBIAN DRAGOON REGIMENT IN THE BATTLE OF BORESNITZA.

The Serbian cavalry with the Salonika army have had several engagements with the enemy. In particular, they have got home blows at the Bulgarians, their most hated foes and the principal despoilers of their native land, in various of the actions which have taken place on the Monastir road. The Serbian horsemen have been engaged with the enemy both in dismounted operations and at least once, *en masse*, in their proper rôle. Our illustrations, from photographs taken in the field, show Serbian cavalrymen

acting both as dismounted and as mounted troops. In the upper illustration part of a helmeted dragoon troop, deployed as skirmishers on foot, is seen extending. In the lower illustration a Serbian cavalry regiment on horseback is seen in the action at Boresnitza on September 19. The regiment is shown moving up to meet and repel a Bulgarian counter-attack, which threatened a point in the Allied battle-line where our advance had caused a temporary gap between the French and Serbian infantry.

THE BALKAN FRONT: GUNS ON THE SCENE OF A FRENCH VICTORY.



PASSING THE CHIEF HOUSE OF GORNITCHEVO AND BULGARIAN WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS: A FRENCH HEAVY-GUN BATTERY GOING FORWARD.



UP THE STEEP ASCENT TO THE BULGARIAN POSITION AT GORNITCHEVO: A SIXTEEN-HORSED HEAVY FRENCH "155" ADVANCING.

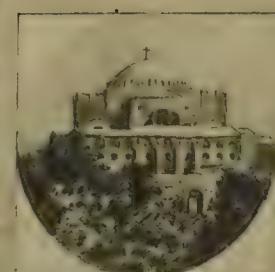
The photographs represent incidents on the battlefield of Gornitchevo, on the Macedonian border, where the French of the Salonika army won a notable victory. The fortified ridge of Gornitchevo was captured after two days' hard fighting, on September 14-16. The contest was severe and continuous, and the enemy held a very formidable position in difficult country. Largely, however, by the aid of the French long-range heavy artillery the Bulgarians were forced to yield ground at every point, their retreat being finally

hastened by the Allied infantry as these pressed forward with the bayonet on both front and flanks. The upper illustration shows a house in Gornitchevo, with French heavy guns advancing to a new position during the battle. Bulgarian wire entanglements, as left by the enemy, are seen in the foreground. The lower illustration shows a French heavy gun of a battery of "155's" being hauled forward up the steep ascent to Gornitchevo by a team of sixteen horses.



THE BUILDING OF ST. SOPHIA AT THE BIDDING OF THE BYZANTINE EMPEROR JUSTINIAN: AN ARCHITECT AT WORK.

THE SETTING-UP OF THE FAMOUS METROPOLITAN CHURCH OF THE GREEKS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.



BEFORE CONSTANTINOPLE WAS TAKEN BY THE TURKS IN 1453, & THE CHURCH BECAME A MOSQUE: ST. SOPHIA.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

TRENCH FEVER

AMONG the lesser evils of this terrible war is the fever so named, which for some time has proved itself the most mysterious of all the ills which affect mankind. It would seem to have some close but unexplained connection with trench fighting, for it

benefit in a cold compress dipped in a saturated solution of magnesium sulphate.

According to Major Hurst also, the path by which the disease gains access to the patient is clear. The lice with which most trench-dwellers are unfortunately infested act as its carriers; and another doctor, who heroically allowed those coming from a patient, clearly

mouth, nose, or throat, it is fairly evident that the complaint is not air-borne; and the absence of any inflammation of the intestines seems to preclude the idea that it has anything to do with water.

On the other hand, it is extremely improbable that the pests which act as carriers to the disease are its final cause. It is most probable that they, too, suffer from it as much as their victims, and this is borne out by the fact that it is only known in certain localities. It is very prevalent in the trenches both in France and in Flanders, and Major Hurst found it in those at Salonika, but not, he says, elsewhere, nor does he think it was present at Gallipoli. In this he may be wrong, as the present writer has been assured from more than one source that it was well known there for some time before the evacuation, and that there too it often followed on the bites of the insects named, which were quite as plentiful in the peninsula as on the Continent. As many of our troops eventually found their way from Gallipoli to Salonika, it is quite possible that they may have been innocently responsible for its introduction there.

From all this it will seem that it is probably an import from some place where it is indigenous, and this seems more likely to be Asia than any other place. When the "Russian" influenza was first brought over here, it was declared to be the product of a particular locality in Central Asia where the natives seemed to suffer perpetually from colds in the head. So it is not impossible that trench fever was brought into Europe by some of our Indian fellow-subjects who so gallantly came to the help of the Empire when the supply of English soldiers was not so plentiful as it fortunately is now. This theory would fit in well with the observed facts that it began to make itself noticed in the early summer of last year, when Major J. H. P. Graham first drew attention to it; and that, although there were thousands of cases in our Army in France between April and October of that year, it appeared to die away in the winter. Cold, wet, and fatigue are probably, as Major Hurst puts it, the exciting causes of its development in the organisms already infected. It is also probable that, like all such complaints, it will gradually change its



AERIAL COMMUNICATION—NEW STYLE: AN ALLIED RADIOPHOTOGRAPH ON THE BALKAN FRONT RECEIVING MESSAGES FROM AN AEROPLANE.

The man sitting at the instrument is receiving messages from a scouting aeroplane engaged in directing the shelling of the enemy's lines.

Official Photograph.

has never shown itself among ammunition columns, ordnance or Headquarters troops. Its symptoms are so like those of influenza that for a long time they were mistaken for them; but, unlike influenza, it is not alleviated by quinine or any other of the well-known remedies. Finally, it does not seem to have a special bacillus, and no serum or vaccine that has yet been experimented with appears to have the slightest effect upon it.

The course of the disease, as observed up to the present time, seems to be this. The patient, without any warning other than that given by a general feeling of discomfort, is suddenly attacked by a headache (generally behind the eyes) so violent that if he is on the march he generally has to fall out. While the pulse is only slightly increased, the temperature rises rapidly to between 102 deg. to 104 deg. Fahr. This is quickly followed by pains in the lower part of the back, the tongue is generally furred, and there is a complete loss of appetite. Shivering, succeeded by profuse perspiration, is present almost from the first, and the third or fourth day the legs, and especially the shins, are attacked by violent pain which often takes the form of such sensitiveness that the patient will flinch at the slightest touch. On the third or fourth day the temperature falls to normal as suddenly as it had risen, but without relief of the pain. This lasts for a few hours only, and then, after another two to five days, it settles at normal with immediate relief of all the symptoms. This is what is called the "short" form; but in some cases the relapses continue, the longest observed period being from four to six weeks. It is never fatal, but, as may be supposed, leaves the patient with a certain amount of weakness. As for treatment, none of the ordinary drugs seem to have any effect on it; but Major Arthur Hurst, from whose very lucid account in the *Lancet* the above is taken, says, after careful study of the complaint, that acetylsalicylic acid relieves the pain, and has found much

suffering from it, to bite him, developed the short form of the disease within a brief period of time. So did two hospital orderlies who helped many men attacked by it (these last being plainly verminous)



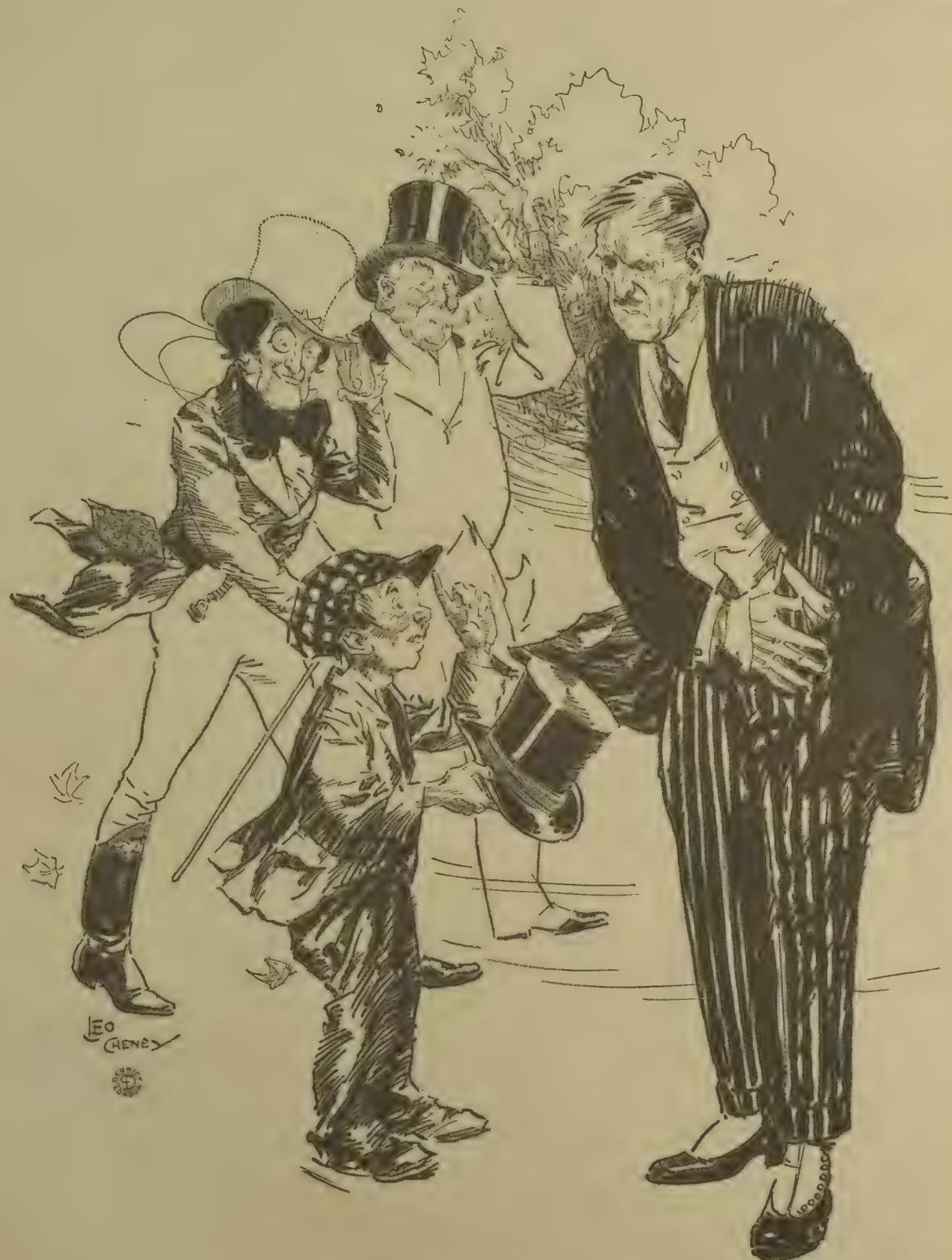
AERIAL COMMUNICATION—OLD STYLE: A FRENCH REGIMENTAL PIGEONNIER RELEASING A CARRIER PIGEON. Carrier pigeons are still found very useful in war, and have not been entirely superseded by wireless telegraphy. As our photograph shows, the French Army continues to employ them.—[Photograph by C.N.]

to hospital. From these and other indications, Major Hurst affirms that its period of incubation is from fifteen to twenty-five days. As there is no catarrh, or inflammation of the mucous membranes of the

type in the direction of mildness. Meanwhile, the more closely it is studied the better, as in this lies the best hope that an efficient treatment of it may be discovered.

F. L.

*Born 1820
—still going strong.*



JOHNNIE WALKER: “‘Ill blows the wind that profits nobody.’”

JOVIAL FRIEND: “Yes! He rewards the urchin, catches a cold, and so finds out the efficiency of ‘Johnnie Walker.’”

THREE NEW WAR BOOKS OF THREE TYPES.

BOOKS describing actual events of the war, apart from formal histories, may be divided generally into three classes. There is, first, the record of personal experiences, written by the combatant to whom they happened;

the end of the famous retreat and the opening of the Battle of the Marne. If he handles his battery with as much skill as he wields the pen he must be a very efficient soldier. He has a wonderful story to tell, and he tells it excellently, enlivening the narrative with many a snatch of remembered conversation, and as much humour as is possible in dealing with a subject so fraught with tragedy. A literary touch is imparted by the quotation at the head of each chapter from Shakespeare's "Henry V"; and the Major points out how closely apposite that play is all through to these present days. In concluding his story, he writes: "There is no greater honour to-day that a man may wear—alas, there are but few left to wear it!—than the honour of having served his King and Country in France throughout August and September 1914. Just that. He needs no decoration, no 'mention.' He served through the 'Retreat from Mons.' In days to come our children, our children's children, will point with pride to that one little word on the regimental colour, 'Mons.' For in that single word will be summed up the Liberation of the World. It was the victory of the Marne which won for Civilisation that freedom; but it was, under God's hand, the British Navy, the Stand of Belgium, and the 'Retreat from Mons' which made that victory possible."

The second volume in our list is "In the Line of Battle; Soldiers' Stories of the War," edited by Walter Wood (Chapman and Hall). It consists of eighteen chapters, each describing a single soldier's experiences, some on the French front, others in Gallipoli, and one on board the *Formidable* when she went down. It is illustrated by twenty official photographs, which are quite good and interesting, but are of a general character and do not apparently show the particular soldiers whose adventures are recorded. Mr. Wood has carried out his task well, and it is almost needless to say that every chapter is deeply interesting. In cases where a soldier can tell his story verbally but has no literary skill himself, it is practically the only method of putting his experiences on record, and Mr. Wood deserves gratitude for doing it.

The third kind of book in our classification is represented by one from the pen of the well-known American writer, Mr. Richard Harding Davis, "With the French in France and Salonika" (Duckworth). He recorded an earlier visit to the front in a volume called "With the Allies." His new book is well illustrated by numerous photographs, mostly snapshots, which are the

more interesting as being of an informal and out-of-the-way character. Mr. Davis takes the reader to various theatres of war, including the mud trenches of Artois, the zig-zag front of Champagne, Verdun, and St. Mihiel, the Vosges, and the Allied front at Salonika. He also visited Athens, and devotes a chapter to discussing "why King Constantine is neutral." Finally, he gives some useful hints to those who want to help, and concludes with an impression of "London a Year Ago." Mr. Davis is always interesting and vivid, wherever he is and whatever he is talking about. It is a war book of the gossipy kind, dealing more with personalities than generalities, and all the more attractive on that account. It was written, he tells us, "during the last three months of 1915 and the first month of this year, in the form of letters from France, Greece, Serbia, and England." He is whole-heartedly with the Allies, and his remarks on the forthcoming American elections are interesting and opportune just now. "As soon," he writes, "as we elect a new President and a new Congress, who are not necessarily looking for trouble, but who will not crawl under the bed to avoid it, our lost prestige will return. In the meantime, that France and her Allies succeed



FISHING WITH ROD AND LINE: BELGIAN SOLDIERS ON A SAND-BAGGED EMBANKMENT.

Photograph supplied by C.N.

secondly, there is the record of experiences written up on his behalf by someone else; and thirdly, there are impressions of the war written by outside observers like newspaper correspondents and others. We have before us typical examples of each of these classes of war books. The first kind is, of course, by far the most valuable of all, for it has the same authority that belongs to letters written home from the front. Our example is Major W. Corbett-Smith's book, "The Retreat from Mons, by One Who Shared in It" (Cassell), illustrated by portraits of General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, Lord French, Sir Douglas Haig, and a map of the country from Mons to Paris. It opens appropriately with the Roll of Honour of the first Expeditionary Force, consisting of the names of the regiments composing the force and the commanding officers. The author, who is a Major in the R.F.A., traces the eventful story from the day of mobilisation down to



FISHING WITH A NET: BELGIAN SOLDIERS BY THE YSER.

Photograph supplied by C.N.

should be the hope and prayer of every American. The fight they are waging is for the things the real, unhyphenated American is supposed to hold most high and most dear. Incidentally, they are fighting his fight, for their success will later save him, unprepared as he is to defend himself, from a humiliating and terrible thrashing."

THE M.O.

(The Medical Officer).

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(Signed) Leon Clark.



Mr. L. Clark, Munition Worker.

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add to your strength, add to your energy, by taking Bovril. Whether you are working in office, factory, or field, you will find that Bovril gives you the extra strength to meet the extra strain. And above all, if you are feeling "run down," if you are ready to fall a victim to any sickness that may be about, take Bovril at once as a safeguard. You cannot afford to be ill nowadays; the nation cannot afford to have you ill. Therefore fortify yourself with Bovril.

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NEW NOVELS.

"Leatherface." The Baroness Orczy has turned her attention to Flanders—in compliment, as we gather from the dedication, to the gallant Belgians—and "Leatherface" (Hodder and Stoughton) is a story of the days of Alva. The exact historical setting of one of her novels does not matter greatly; the plot's the thing, and the plot of the new book is as full of thrills as an egg is full of meat. The characters are dashed in with a broad brush, providing just the effect necessary for readers who are out less for instruction than for entertainment. Black as pitch is the infamous Alva; devilish as a sixteenth-century Spaniard the proud Don Ramon; while Lenora, though Spanish, is all that the heroine of an Orczy novel would be expected to be. Leatherface is a mysterious being, whose identity, revealed early in the book to the reader, long remains unknown to the Spanish tyrants, whose deep-laid schemes he throws into confusion. It is Leatherface—so called because of his leather mask—who warns Orange in time for him to escape from Hermigny; Leatherface who intervenes as the saviour of two helpless Flemish maidens in the hands of the drunken Spanish soldiery; Leatherface who rallies the citizens of Ghent, and unites them with their Walloon captives against the common enemy. It is very dramatic, very exciting, and an excellent example of the art of fiction in the hands of an expert.

"The Winged Victory." *Winged Victory*

(Heinemann) is a fantasy, lit by the light that never was on sea or land. In it, the characters of "Adnam's Orchard" have danced away, leaving it merrily heel and toe, with their creator. An air of captivating unreality surrounds them. They are the creatures of a dream, as little like daylight humanity as

the strange beings whom the late George du Maurier's dreamer met under the grand piano when he found himself at a Society function in pyjamas. Dreams, however, can be pleasant things, and it must be admitted that Mme. Sarah Grand's people are capital company. Ella Banks, the lace-maker befriended by the Duke of Castlefield Save for reasons that are unveiled at the end of the book, comes to town and takes it

keeping with its fantastic spirit—Lady Ballard and Sarb, Mrs. Filmer Dabbs, little Lord Callowabbe, and Aloysius Blinber Bosc. There is something Meredithian in all this; but, instead of the underlying Meredith, there is Mme. Sarah Grand, an essentially feminine author. Violent death solves the otherwise insoluble problem of "The Winged Victory"—a final and characteristic touch of dramatic improbability.

"The Rudder." The author of "Nathan Burke" and "The Rise of Jennie Cushing" is a sound and clever writer—so sound and so clever that her books are to be accepted at least as much as sociological studies as on their surface value as novels of high entertainment. We can take it from Miss Mary S. Watts, therefore, that Amzi Cook and T. Chauncey Devitt are typical products of their State and their age, even if we did not see for ourselves that characters as broadly based as these two and some of the other people in "The Rudder" (Macmillan) are to be found in any country and in any community. The evolution of T. Chauncey Devitt is a masterly study of the progression of the demagogue, a snob and a toady at heart, effervescent with words, climbing on the humiliation of his worthy father and mother to a certain notoriety, and ending as the ignominious victim of the real political boss, the iron pot that shoulders his poor little earthen imitation of leadership out of the mid-stream of politics. Mrs. Grace, the supreme invalid-egoist, is another of Miss Watts's successes. But, indeed, "The Rudder" is not a book to be dissected with praise here and there for what a reviewer's scalpel may bring to light; it is a book heartily to commend to the public, and to be read in hours set aside—not in railway trains or seaside shelters—for the deliberate appreciation of its brilliant craftsmanship.



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by storm. (She is the Winged Victory.) Behold skill (in lace-making), beauty, and wit triumphant; virtue too, even to pistol-lengths. Her mildest joke delights the men; no doubt of it. Ella Banks is a charmer. The names of the other people in the book are in

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NEAR THE RUINED CLOTH HALL OF YPRES.

The shelling of Ypres and the devastation of the old city with its fine structures, is brought home with emphasis by this interesting contrast between the motor of to-day and the ruins of the centuries-old Cloth Hall of Ypres.

prominent Canadian statesmen of their own generation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is almost the only survivor of the group to which they belonged. They were a race of giants, daring men by no means free from faults, and gifted not only with business acumen, but with vision—a gift often associated with life in great half-developed countries of immeasurable possibility. They took risks; they made mistakes; they were not borne down by a weight of scruples; they worked hard; they did very well for themselves, and left Canadian possibilities greater than they found them. To each and all of these well-remembered dead a biographer has been allotted: Dr. E. M. Saunders has just given us "The Life and Letters of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bt., K.C.M.G." in two volumes (Cassell). Tupper was a Nova Scotia man, descendant of an Englishman who emigrated to America in 1635, and was born at Amherst in 1821. He started life as a doctor, acquired a large practice, and at the age of thirty-four, turning to politics, obtained a seat in the Nova Scotia House of Legislature. In 1863 he became Premier of Nova Scotia, and a year later carried a resolution favouring the union of the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. Heart and soul in the work of Confederation, he stood outside the new Dominion Government for three years to ease the pressure on Sir John Macdonald, and then held a number of important portfolios, including that of Finance. In a pleasantly written introduction to the volumes under notice, Sir Robert Borden, Canada's present Premier, says that Macdonald's advocacy of the National Policy from 1870 to 1878 was largely due to Charles Tupper. This in itself is a very great tribute to the dead statesmen: the pages that Dr. Saunders has edited reveal something of the forces that had to be encountered before Confederation could come to its own. Following Federation came the Canadian Pacific Railway venture, the vast undertaking that leaned so perilously near to failure before it achieved success, and would have buried in its ruins some of the most honourably esteemed names in Canada. Tupper saw it through; derided or denounced for years, he lived to find his optimism justified and the prophecies of prosperity in which he had indulged falling short of the actual truth. That, perhaps, was the greatest triumph of his life, transcending actual achievement and honour acquired in the political arena. He retired nominally from public life in 1900; he was already in the eightieth year of his life and the forty-fifth of his public service, and had seen the work of his hands prosper. But he could not avoid a statesman's liabilities for some time to come: he crossed the Atlantic sixteen times in the next eight years, and only after the death of Lady Tupper in 1908

did he sit with folded arms to await the end. That end came on Oct. 30 of last year, at the age of ninety-four. He was one of the strongest of the strong figures that built up the Dominion.

The question of trading—or rather, of not trading—with the enemy being one of no little importance, we willingly announce that the Berkefield Filter Co. (British), which was of alien origin, is now an entirely British concern, all persons interested in it being purely British.



A CRIMEAN VETERAN DEAD: LIEUT.-COLONEL ROBINSON BOUSTEAD, LATE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Colonel Boustead, who passed away in his eighty-first year, was one of the few remaining Crimean and Indian Mutiny officers, and had also rendered other distinguished services to his country from 1855 to 1885. (Photo, by Kent Lacey.)



MEMORIALS TO A NATIONAL HERO: MEDALS OF LORD KITCHENER.

The handsome medal which we illustrate is the work of the distinguished French artist, M. J. P. Legastelais, in conjunction with M. Jean Baptiste Guth, who executed the portrait of the late Field-Marshal from sittings given in the spring. Messrs. Spink and Son, Ltd., of 17-18, Piccadilly, will send a descriptive price list, ranging from 1s. 9d. to 75s., on application.

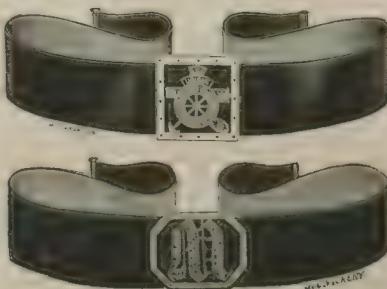
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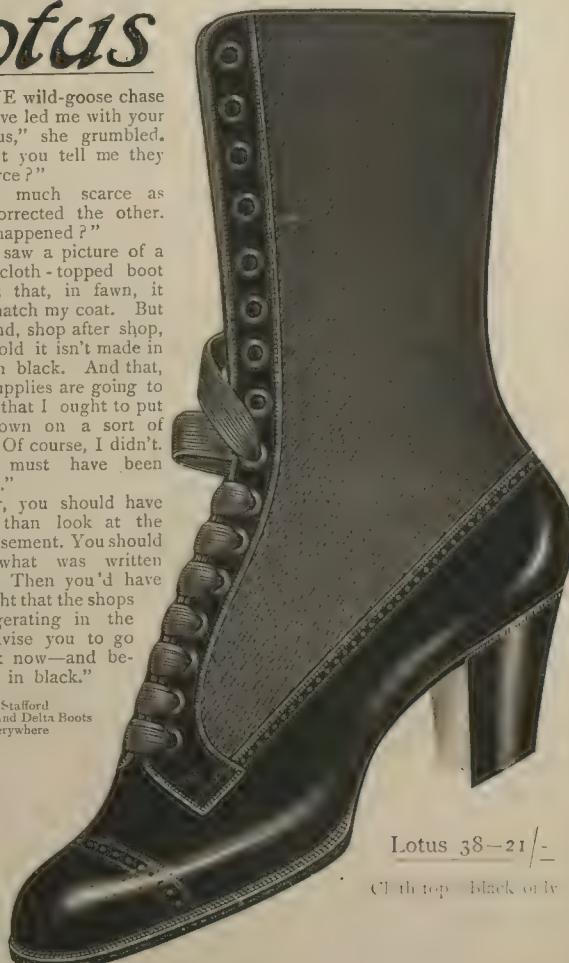
"A FINE wild-goose chase you've led me with your Lotus," she grumbled. "Why didn't you tell me they were so scarce?"

"Not so much scarce as popular," corrected the other. "But what happened?"

"Well, I saw a picture of a very pretty cloth-topped boot and thought that, in fawn, it would just match my coat. But I trailed round, shop after shop, only to be told it isn't made in fawn, only in black. And that, even then, supplies are going to be so scarce that I ought to put my name down on a sort of waiting list. Of course, I didn't. The shops must have been exaggerating."

"My dear, you should have done more than look at the pretty advertisement. You should have read what was written underneath. Then you'd have known all right that the shops aren't exaggerating in the least. I advise you to go straight back now—and bespeak a pair in black."

Lotus Ltd, Stafford
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Agents everywhere



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...THE PLAYHOUSES.

"HOME ON LEAVE" AT THE ROYALTY.

THE trouble with Mr. Knoblock's new play, "Home on Leave," is that we are expected to sympathise with his heroine, and cannot do it. She does not play the game even according to "smart" folk's principles, or else we should not have a quadrangular instead of a triangular situation. Since she had made a mistake in her marriage, we could condone her recklessness in deciding to spend a few jolly days with her old flame, Owen Fletcher, home on leave, and his family folk, to whom he was for giving a good time at the Ritz; but when the minx used this genial soldier as a cat's-paw for another affair, and, though proposing to elope with Herbert Probyn, landed Owen with the possibilities of the Divorce Court, that was too much for the broadest charity. And when she was indignant because Herbert turned out to be married, or pretended to be, and so wriggled out of his responsibilities, we laughed at her: a woman who played with an honest man's love deserved no better fate. Fortunately, there was one character in the piece that moved us to happier laughter. The farce of Owen's dinner-party, where he had wished everybody to be cheerful and everything went wrong, is first-class comedy; and if the story had all been in this key, and if we had been asked to meet more people so delightful as Owen's mid-Victorian mother—a sentimentalist with quaint reminiscences, done to perfection by Miss Mary Jerrold—we should have had more confidence in its powers of attraction. Not that Mr. Dennis Eadie's breezy soldier does not make refreshing company, or Miss Marie Lohr's technique fail of effect in the matter of the sorry heroine's tears; but how much better the young actress was employed in "Her Husband's Wife"!

"LUCKY JIM" AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

The quiet opening of "Henry Seton's" "Lucky Jim," where we saw a sober household applying itself to all sorts of "useful occupations"—among them puzzles, draughts, and the like—by orders of its Socialist-Peer head, scarcely prepared us for the rollicking steeplechase after a will

which came afterwards. That will—where did it not go? It went to some local stores, to a pawnbroker's, into an overcoat pocket, into the hands of an escaped lunatic, into a borrowed boot; and all the while the man most concerned in it seemed least concerned about it, and yet was always "warm" while the rest raced off on false scents. The forcefulness of this sort of thing, of course, depends very much on the vivacity and breathlessness of the acting, and Miss Vera Beringer, who is "Henry Seton," is fortunate

but they keep the ball of farce rolling, and therefore fulfil well enough their author's purpose.

MISS MARY ANDERSON'S REAPPEARANCE AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

Old playgoers revived precious memories, and the young generation had a unique privilege, on Friday of last week, when Miss Mary Anderson reappeared on the stage in a Gilbert programme consisting of "Pygmalion and Galatea" and "Comedy and Tragedy"; and it can be truthfully said that for neither the young nor the old was there any possibility of disillusionment. Time seems to have stood still before this actress's beauty and charm. Her Galatea has still its old statuesque serenity, has still the old graciousness of pose, of gesture, and of voice, the only change being a little more warmth of emotion, perhaps, when the marble comes to life; while in "Comedy and Tragedy" we get a variety of mood, a gaiety and an abandon which some of us had forgotten the Perdita and Hermione of other days could compass. A unique experience for those who attended, it must also have been a delight to Mary Anderson herself. To feel that the old gifts remain, the former magnetism still comes at call—how flattering, how reconciling in one's retirement!

A NEW "PEG" AT THE GLOBE.

"Peg o' My Heart" has returned to town with a new Peg to charm the hearts of audiences. First came Miss Laurette Taylor, to win a name for both herself and the play. Then Miss Moya Manning, to keep the play going and establish a second reputation. Now we have Miss Mary O'Farrell, whose Irish girl is as fresh and charming as the Peg presented by either of her predecessors.

In her turn, she could give the story a lease of life.

"HER HUSBAND'S WIFE" AT THE NEW.

So recent was the success of Mr. A. E. Thomas's fine comedy that only brief mention need be made of the fifth performance of the play and Miss Nina Sevening's assumption of the rôle created by Miss Lohr. She is good alike in the moments of valetudinarianism and jealousy, and makes an excellent foil to Miss Irene Vanbrugh's tempestuous Emily.



WITH THE BRITISH FORCES AT SALONIKA: A LEWIS MACHINE-GUN POSITION.

Official Photograph.

in her St. James's company. As Jim, the returned prodigal, Mr. Kenneth Kent cuts the quaintest figure, a veritable figure of fun; and the pace his prodigal sets is kept up by the comic suburban lady of Miss Esmé Beringer, the lodging-house drudge of Miss Drusilla Wills, the policeman of Mr. John East, the lunatic of Mr. Roy Byford, and the lower middle-class Socialist whose chief tyrant is his wife, so neatly sketched by Mr. F. B. J. Sharp. Caricatures are some of these associates of "Lucky Jim,"

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The suffering caused through renal colic must be experienced to be fully realised and if the pain lasts for a long time even the most courageous can scarcely bear it; in fact, many patients have died simply on account of the excruciating pain and the nervous tension it produces. The attacks seldom last more than five or six hours—but to the sufferer the hours seem centuries.

It is quite useless to argue that it is merely a transitory pain that must be endured. No doubt as soon as the stone has dropped into the bladder, after having torn and lacerated the kidneys, the pain subsides, and is followed by a deep feeling of comfort and relief. But this also only lasts until another attack occurs, and in the meantime the mischief is done, for the delicate and fragile canals of the renal filter are bruised and torn, and even sometimes rendered incapable of fulfilling their functions.

If this stoppage of the kidney functions is only temporary, the mischief is not beyond repair, but if the condition of anuria persists and results in uremia (poisoning of the blood through retention of toxic substances) death very soon occurs.

Ordinary therapeutic methods are of no avail in renal colic, beyond allaying the pain by means of narcotics and soporific medicines; it is infinitely preferable to direct all efforts against the initial cause of the mischief.

Renal colic is due to precipitation into the kidneys of uric acid salts, which collect together, forming hard, rugged, sharp concretions whose size varies from that of a grain of finest sand to that of a stone as large as a hen's egg, and larger; the pain caused by the passage of such projectiles through the delicate tissues of the kidneys may be readily imagined.

But whatever may be the shape or size of these calculi, they are almost invariably composed of uric acid and urates, of which the other salts (which are present in smaller quantities) are merely derivatives. Therefore, if uric acid is not present in excessive quantity, no sandy deposits or stones can be present either.

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Electric Vehicle. Apropos my remarks on the subject of the electric vehicle in *The Illustrated London News* of the 7th inst., I have received a most interesting letter from Mr. F. Ayton, engineer and manager of the Ipswich Corporation electrical undertakings, and hon. secretary of the Electric Vehicle

maintain a speed of twenty miles an hour on average roads and will cover eighty miles on one charge.

Its Future for Town Work. Mr. Ayton believes—and I entirely agree—that in town service, both private and public, there is a vast field of utility open for the employment of the electric passenger-car. Also, there are plenty of people whose

daily requirements of pleasure motoring would be satisfied by out-and-home runs of eighty miles or less. Unfortunately, the electric car has suffered by having gained a bad name in the early days of motor traction. The first electric vehicles were badly designed as to the chassis; the accumulators were about as unreliable as they could have been; and if one managed to get twenty miles on a charge it was something to be remembered. The car itself was painfully slow, in addition to its other disabilities, and consequently fell completely out of favour when the petrol vehicle reached a fair degree of reliability and silence. Having thus fallen into disfavour, it does not appear to have been anybody's business to rescue the electric from obloquy until the Electric Vehicle

Committee was formed in 1913.

Then came the war, and the work of popularising the electric pleasure car necessarily stood still for the time being. That there are more than bare possibilities in the electric is indicated by the growth in the numbers of industrial

electricians now at work. Three years ago there were not more than 150 electric cars in the country, most of these being hire cars or private passenger vehicles, and generally of a quite obsolete and inefficient type. Of the 150, not more than a dozen were commercial cars. Of the latter, there are now over 700, the Midland Railway, to quote the example of one user only, having 76 running, of capacities from half a ton to over three tons.

Electric Taxi-Cabs. The problem

make ends meet is one that is giving very serious food for thought to taxi-cab companies. The margin between earnings and cost of operation has never been a large one, and

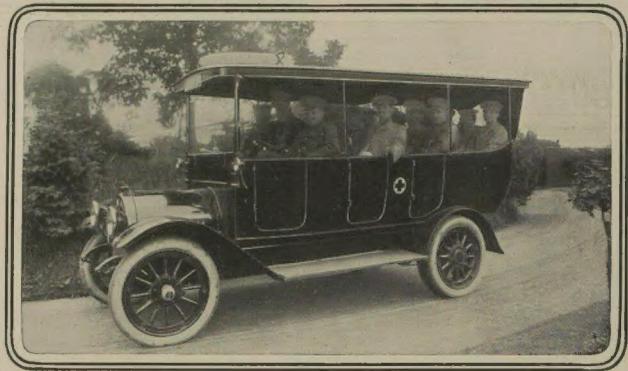
the conditions that have come about as a result of the war have necessarily made more acute the problem of how to earn dividends. Operating costs will never go back to pre-war figures, and it is not at all unlikely that at least a partial solution will come through the electric cab. In Detroit, where a service has been running for some time, the costs have been found to be from thirty to forty per cent. below that of the petrol-vehicle services. Berlin had a pre-war service which was very popular. The vehicles consumed rather more than half a Board of Trade unit per mile, which, at the standard tariff of a penny per unit, means one half-penny per mile for power—about half the cost of petrol at pre-war prices. A very brief study of the facts and figures relating to the electric vehicle must convince that at least there are possibilities if only the British motor manufacturer will turn some of his attention in the direction indicated. Of course, nothing can possibly be done until after the war, but preparations can be made if it be deemed worth while. As to that, we know that the modern electric car is radically different from its prototype of fifteen years ago. We also know that it is a proved success in private use and for public service work in other countries, and that it is making itself felt as an industrial proposition here. If we are not prepared to manufacture the type for ourselves, the market will pass to the Americans; for I am very confident that when we settle down to the period of reconstruction after



ALWAYS STEADY AND RELIABLE: A "STRAKER-SQUIRE" CAR IN THE HIMALAYAS.

This car belongs to the Durbar or Government of Mandi, a Himalayan State among the mountains 45 miles N.W. of Simla. It has for the past 4½ years been running continually between the capital of Mandi and the rail-head 130 miles off. The road through is hilly in the extreme, with steep gradients and with constant sharp curves.

Committee. I regret that his communication is too lengthy to print in full; it is an excellent statement of the electric-vehicle position, but the limitations of space forbid. So far as the private vehicle is concerned, Mr. Ayton points out that, with the exception of the Arrol-Johnston Company, there is no firm in the country making this class of car. That was more or less what I said, but I do not altogether understand why, in the face of the proved success of the type in America and on the Continent, this should be so. As my correspondent points out, it is just as well that it should be recognised that the electric car is not, and cannot be for years to come, a "touring" car. This is not due to any inherent fault of the car, but to the fact that touring necessitates suitable charging stations being provided in all towns. The Electric Vehicle Committee has, he tells me, succeeded in getting charging facilities arranged for in a number of towns, but much still remains to be done before touring in an electric can be comfortably feasible, notwithstanding that the modern electric car will



DOING ITS BIT: A GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY'S BUICK MOTOR CHAR-A-BANC WITH WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The char-a-banc is seen while conveying wounded soldiers from the "Duchess of Connaught" Canadian Red Cross Hospital to "The Cottage," Cox Green, Maidenhead, to be entertained to tea by Priscilla, Countess Annesley.

the war, electric traction will play a much greater part in road locomotion than it has hitherto. But not on rails on the public highways.

W. W.

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THE abilities of British engineers and the resources of British factories have been turned to account in many different ways in the prosecution of the war. Note that the Vauxhall motor car factory has been kept engaged by His Majesty's Government on the production of motor cars; and for months past, of staff cars exclusively.

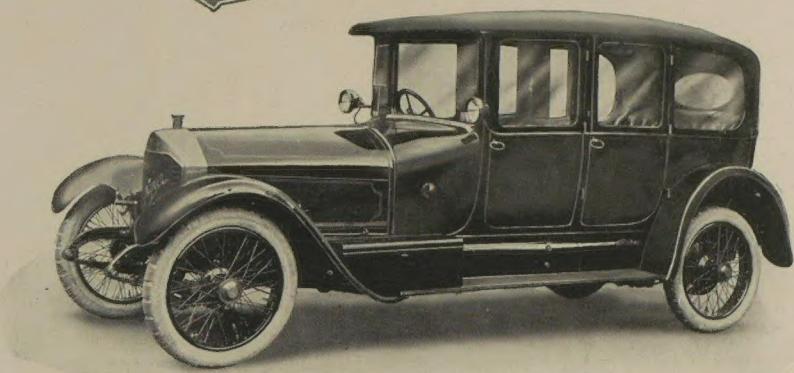
The car here illustrated (in which His Majesty the King is seated) is one of the 25 h.p. Vauxhall



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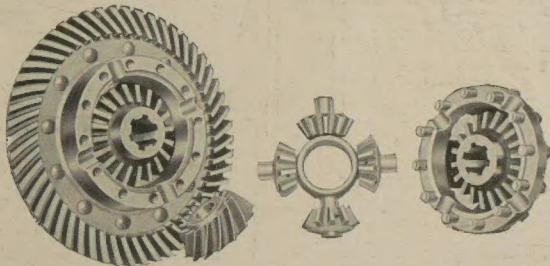
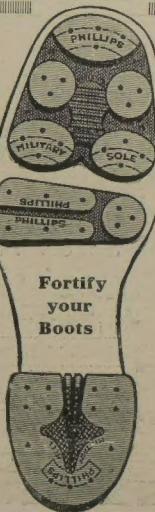
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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played at Chicago in the Championship Tournament of the Western Chess Association, between Messrs. COSS and LASKER.

(From Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to K 4th
2. P takes P	P to Q 3rd
3. P takes P	B takes P
4. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
5. P to Q 4th	P to Kt 5th
6. Kt to K 5th	

Black has chosen a risky variation of the opening, but here White would do better with Kt to Kt 5th.

7. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
8. P takes B	Q takes Q (ch)
9. K takes Q	Kt takes P
10. Kt to K B 4th	P to K B 3rd
11. Kt to B 3rd	B to K 3rd
12. B to Q 3rd	Castles
13. K to K 2nd	Kt to K 2nd
14. B takes Kt	P takes B
15. Kt to Q sq	Kt to Kt 3rd
16. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K R 4th
17. Kt to K 3rd	P to R 5th
18. P to Q R 3rd	R to R 2nd
19. Kt to B 5th	R to Q sq

Against the strong attack threatened by the doubling of the adverse Rooks, White ought now to take some steps to protect his King—Q R to K B sq seems effective. As the play goes, the K R is virtually lost from this point.

F W ATCHINSON (Nottingham).—(1) P and move, P and two moves, and Q R are the usual odds. (2) White has no option, and there would be no sense in drawing for the move, if he had.

J A GARDNER (Port Sandfield, Muskoka, Ontario).—Your solution is correct, and acknowledged in the usual place.

J WATTS (Upper Deal).—The move you suggest was originally derived from the "Handbuch," but is now entirely abandoned in actual play. Both Cook and Steinitz only mention it to condemn it, and gossip evidently endorses the latter's opinion by transferring the variation in its entirety from the "Chess Instructor."

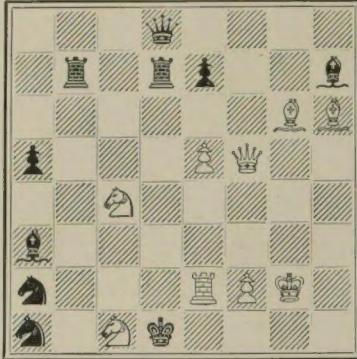
S L BLAKE.—Castles Q R, and O O Castles K R.

R J BLAND (Roma).—Thanks for problem, which shall have our attention.

So intricate and complicated a position will need much examination.

PROBLEM NO. 3743.—BY A. M. SPARKE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3741.—BY H. J. M.

WHITE	BLACK
1. Q to K Kt 2nd	K takes Kt
2. Kt to B 5th	K to B 5th
3. Kt to B 6th (mate).	

If Black play 1. K to B 6th, 2. Kt to R 4th; if 1. K to K 6th, 2. Kt to B 5th; and if 1. K to K 4th, then 2. Q to Q 2nd, and Q mates next move.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3737 received from J C Gardner (Toronto); of No. 3738 from C A M (Penang); of No. 3739 from J B Camara (Madeira), Phoroze J Mistri (Bombay); J C Gardner; of No. 3740 from J B Camara and J C Gardner; of No. 3741 from E Bygott (Liverpool), N R Dharmanir (Padham), and C Field (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.); of No. 3742 from W C D Smith (Northampton), Sergeant H Terry (Exeter), T T Gurney (Cambridge), A W Hamilton Gill (Exeter), Carlton Scroop, E Bygott, J Marshall Bell (Buckhaven), G Stone (Inner Temple), Marco Salem (Bologna), J Verall (Rodmell), and F W Atchinson (Nottingham).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3743 received from H Grasset Baldwin (Farnham), R C Durell (Wanstead), G Sorrie (Stonehaven), Rev. J Christie (Birlingham), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Saxford), J Fowler, A H Arthur (Bath), and J S Forbes (Brighton).

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Mary Mirriels. "Iota." 6s. (Hurst and Blackett.)

A Kiss from France. A. Neil Lyons. 1s. 6d. net. (Hodder and Stoughton.)

DEATH.

BOUSTEAD.—On the 8th October, 1916, at 12a, Adelaide Crescent, Hove, Brighton, Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson Boustead, L.M.S., Crimean and Mutiny Veteran. Aged 82 years.

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